MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 OCTOBER 1986

Israel

Shamir Government — Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's government was sworn in at the Knesset after being approved by a majority of 82 to 17, Jerusalem radio reported, adding that 3 coalition MK's abstained in the vote. Shamir had presented the new cabinet to the Knesset in a speech broadcast by the radio, stressing that his administration will champion the "supreme value of settlement in all parts of Eretz Yisra'el" and "will not discriminate between one part of the country and another." He asserted that economic growth must be resumed as it will help Israel promote its Zionist objectives, particularly immigration. On the peace process, Shamir promised that his government will "continue to initiate and seek roads for peace." Disputes among Israelis about ways and means to promote peace are tactical rather than substantive, he said, and it is "pointless and useless to feed the differences among us as long as the Arab side has not come up with a proposal which will be acceptable even to a part of the government." He reaffirmed Israel's desire for direct negotiations with Jordan, noting that Israel is "following with interest" Jordan's inclination to break its links with the PLO. Israel wants the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip to "run their own lives," Shamir maintained, but this is conditional on their complete dissociation from the PLO. The new prime minister also said his government will give "high priority" to developing Israel's special relations with the United States, stating that the two countries are allies in many spheres and this relationship should be given "formal expression."

The government presented by Shamir contains three ministers who were not members of Shim'on Peres' outgoing cabinet: Shoshana Arbeli-Almozlino is the new health minister, Zvulun Hammer is minister of religious affairs, and Yitzhaq Moda'i is reinstated into the cabinet as one of the ministers without portfolio.

Airman in Lebanon — An Amal Movement official cited by Jerusalem television stated that the captured Israeli airman has been moved to Beirut, adding that Amal wants to exchange the Israeli for Amal members being held in Israeli jails. On the other hand, the Lebanese paper *Al-Anwar* said the Israeli is receiving medical treatment in a hospital in the Al-Biqa' Valley, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Saudi Statement — Following Crown Prince 'Abdallah's talks in Damascus and Baghdad, the Council of Ministers reaffirmed its desire that the crown prince continue his efforts "to bring the brothers closer" and expressed "permanent optimism" that Arab unity will be achieved, SPA reported. The council also stressed the Saudi commitment to the success of an Arab summit, adding that the Kingdom is ready to attend an emergency summit if conditions are unsuitable for a regular session.

Jordanian-Kuwaiti Relations — A joint press statement broadcast by Amman and Kuwait radios noted that Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i's "fruitful" visit to Kuwait contributed to strengthening bilateral cooperation. Reviewing issues of common concern, the two sides confirmed their support for "everything strengthening the steadfastness" of the Palestinians under Israeli occupation and stressed the need for efforts to guarantee the "minimum level of Arab solidarity" in preparation for an Arab summit, the statement added.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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L'UNITA Interview of PLO's 'Arafat Cited

JN190736 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Oct 86

["Text" of interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, identified by his nom de guerre Abu 'Ammar, by the Italian newspaper *L'Unita* published on 17 October; date and place of interview not given — read by announcer]

[Text] *L'Unita*: There are reports of an international trend toward holding an international conference on the Middle East. Do you believe this? What are the PLO resources and what would the PLO role be in such a conference in view of the increasing Israeli intransigence?

Abu 'Ammar: We are watching with extreme interest the international developments concerning the Palestinian issue and the Middle East problems including the Soviet-U.S. contacts. Of course, our role will not be confined to following up developments. We are moving very quickly with three UN Security Council permanent member-states — the USSR, the PRC, and France — as well as with certain important political bodies in the world and the legitimate leadership of the international community; that is, the UN General Assembly presidency. We are also cooperating with the Security Council presidency and influential regional bodies. However, the important and effective factor is our people's glorious steadfastness inside and outside the occupied territory under PLO leadership despite the various difficulties, calamities, and all kinds of political military, and diplomatic pressures we are facing.

There are two important factors contributing to the strength of the Palestinian role — the PLO role. These are the Palestinian people's unity inside and outside the occupied land behind the PLO; and the continuation of the Palestinian struggle in all its legitimate forms in accordance with international laws, particularly our armed struggle inside our occupied territory. This struggle, which reached a great level during the past 3 years and hit a new record during the first half of this year. These two factors have reiterated the extent of the PLO's role and presence in the struggle, which will prevent the Palestinian people's enemies from bypassing the PLO role and affirm the need for its presence at the international conference on equal footing with other international sides.

The feeling that there is a positive atmosphere concerning the possibility of convening an international conference is due to the serious USSR position in terms of its presenting the Palestinian and Middle East problems during negotiations at the Soviet-U.S. summit. However, we see on the other hand that the United States has so far been preventing an international understanding concerning a just, permanent solution to the Palestinian issue and strong bases for a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace. These bases are embodied in recognizing the Palestinian people's right of self-determination and establishing their independent state under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative, the PLO. This solution cannot be reached unless the international conference is held, attended by the five Security Council permanent member states and all parties concerned, including the PLO on equal footing.

In order to faciliate holding the international conference with the above specifications, it was imperative to find a new mechanism; hence the idea of forming a preparatory committee for the international conference. We should not indulge in optimism about decisive possibilities for holding the conference because of the U.S. position, which is completely biased in favor of the Israeli occupation and policy in general. The intransigence of the Israeli position is a reflection of the absolute protection and support given to Israel by the United States.

The presence of the PLO in the conference on equal footing with other sides is the decisive condition for the success of [words indistinct] just, lasting, and comprehensive solution in addition to another basic principle; namely, our Palestinian people's self-determination. I can say that that this is not only our stand and opinion but also that of the international community and the whole world with the exception of the United States and Israel.

L'Unita: Abu 'Ammar, in your view, what is the political and legal basis for convening and insuring the success of the international conference?

Abu 'Ammar: We firmly believe that — and we have repeatedly said so — the resolutions of the United Nations and the Security Council, which represent international legality, are a suitable basis for resolving the Palestinian question and the Middle East issue as a whole. We agree to resorting to these resolutions in resolving the conflict. The resolutions can insure a just, comprehensive, and lasting solution to the Palestinian question and to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

L'Unita: However, the United States and Israel believe that Security Council Resolution 242 is the basis for a solution, and some Arab countries share this belief.

Abu 'Ammar: Why separate Resolution 242 from all the other resolutions representing international legality? There are many resolutions that were adopted by the United Nations prior to and after Resolution 242. International legality as a whole cannot be cancelled in favor of a resolution that does not enjoy the support of all the parties.

L'Unita: Abu 'Ammar, what is your problem with Resolution 242?

Abu 'Ammar: Above all, there is a deliberate U.S.-Israeli intention to insist on Resolution 242 as separate and divorced from all the other resolutions of international legality, as though history had begun and ended with that resolution. Such a bad intention is an attempt to turn the clock back and eliminate the Palestinian identity that has been embodied throughout a 20-year long struggle. We ask: Is Israel really complying with Resolution 242? Is the United States truly anxious that Resolution 242 should be the basis for a solution? If that were true, why has the struggle between Israel and the three surrounding states, Egypt, Jordan, and Syria, not ended, for these three states had accepted Resolution 242 when it was adopted? Why has Israel not withdrawn from the territory it occupied in accordance with Resolution 242? That is further proof of [word indistinct].

Third, we as the PLO had no role or part in discussing the resolution or in its approval when it was adopted. Nevertheless, we have repeatedly said that we agree to have Resolution 242 as part of the resolutions adopted by international legality and not an alternative to them. The part should be subject to the whole, and not vice versa. When Resolution 242 is taken separately from all the other resolutions it totally conflicts with our people's right to self-determination and cancels the Palestinian entity.

L'Unita: International terrorism has recently swept through Europe, and particularly France. Certain European circles that are well known for their hostility to the Palestinian cause and the Arabs in general have exploited this to intensify their campaign against you despite your repeated condemnation of such actions. What is your response to the campaign?

Abu 'Ammar: That is how the enemies of peoples always behave. There is nothing new in the stands and policies of the quarters to which you referrred. However, their stands are clearly biased toward the state terrorism officially practised by Israel against the Palestinian Arab people with the support and protection of the U.S. Government. We have publically declared our stands: We do not view terrorism as a means to regain our homeland and to restore to our land and people their freedom. Political, mass information, and military struggle inside the occupied homeland is the best and ideal way for all peoples to achieve freedom, independence, and liberation.

Once again we declare, through you friendly paper, that we are opposed to terrorism in all its forms, and particularly we are against the waves of terrorism which sweep through Europe every now and then. We are opposed to terrorism for we are its victims. One cannot be the victim of terrorism and an instrument of terrorism at the same time. We believe that such waves of terrorist actions that sporadically occur here and there should not be tackled in the way they are now being tackled. Just as it is true that some capitals have exploited some desparate people and used them to carry out actions that had a negative impact on our national cause, it is also true that some terrorist actions are local manifestations that have nothing to do with the Middle East. The world has apparently forgotten that a U.S. citizen shot President Reagan for reasons that have nothing to do with politics. The same goes for the attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II and the roots of some terrorist organizations are in Asia, Africa, Europe, and America.

We are opposed to terrorism in all its forms. Our Palestinian national struggle is a main link in the chain of combating the official state terrorism practised by the Israeli leadership against our people with unlimited U.S. support and protection.

L'Unita: What about the wave [of terrorism] that is sweeping France?

Abu 'Ammar: France is a state that is not hostile to our people and cause. Indeed, it has adopted advanced stands toward our cause, the latest such stand was expressed in the Soviet- French joint communique on the international conference. We have good and well-developed relations with Paris. We harbor sentiments of amity and respect toward the friendly French people. Indeed, we are grateful to the French people for their stands in support of our rights, cause, and people. Therefore, we are greatly pained by the terrorist actions that occurred in France recently, and we believe that a careful and meticulous search should be made for those who are instigating such actions so that they can be uncovered and brought to justice. In whose interest are France and the French people being targeted?

On our part we have openly conveyed to our French friends — and through our bilateral channels — our principled and firm stand, which is an extension of our general stand which is consistent in all circumstances.

L'Unita: Intra-Palestinian dialogue has reached a satisfactory level with the conclusion of agreements between Fatah and several Palestinian organizations. What is your next step for reunifying the PLO?

Abu 'Ammar: I think that you have been following and are well aware of the circumstances of our people, cause, and revolution, and you know well that our Palestinian people are unified on the main issues, foremost among which are their inalienable and legitimate rights and the PLO as the sole leader of their national struggle and their sole representatieve in all forums and on all levels. There is a difference between the unity of the Palestinian people and between the unity of the factions of the Palestinian revolution. Our people are united over the PLO. According to the latest Western polls 94.7 percent of our people inside the occupied territory categorically consider the PLO to be their sole legitimate representative.

At the same time we are conducting a fraternal dialogue on democratic bases with some Palestinian factions. The agreement that was signed in Prague a few weeks ago was one of the main positive results of that continuing dialogue. However, we must note that the Syrian pressure that is exerted on the leaders of some factions to prevent them from joining the unionist dialogue among all the factions of the PLO naturally converge with the U.S. and Israeli plans to strike at and weaken the PLO and to attempt to liquidate it and end its decisive role in the Palestinian national struggle. We must note that some PLO factions are resisting such pressure while other factions have capitulated to it and agreed to the conditions of others.

As the Prague agreement has clearly shown, the leaders of the PLO and Fatah approach the principle of the unity of the PLO factions with a spirit of fraternity, seriousness, and perseverence. We shall continue tirelessly along this course until we reach the desired level soon, God willing.

L'Unita: What are your conditions for such a unity?

Abu 'Ammar: There are no conditions among comrades-in-arms and brothers who share the same struggle and cause. We adopt stands in a positive and responsible spirit; the stand of the big toward the small; the stand of the whole toward the part. However, there are principles which are are anxious to maintain the framework of our national struggle. These principles are national and political and are not factional.

L'Unita: Can Abu 'Ammar give us an idea about these principles?

Abu 'Ammar: These principles include the independence of Palestinian decision-making, the defense of our people's aspirations and aims, the protection and defense of the PLO, and commitment to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of our people and to PLO progams. No part of the PLO, the revolution, or the people can be a cover for interference for this or that country or party in the destructive wars that are being waged against our camps and masses in Lebanon to disarm, uproot, and disperse them.

Why is the Al-Rashidiyah camp now being hit so savagely and violently? The camp is only a few hundred meters from the confrontation lines with the Israeli military occupation. Anyone who hits the camp, or other camps, is in fact serving the enemy's security and aims, and anyone who covers for these wars is covering in favor of the enemy.

On this occasion, I appeal to the friendly Italian people and to all mankind to reaffirm their courageous stand in support of our Palestinian masses.

L'Unita: In your opinion, what will be the expected changes after power in Israel is transferred from Shim'on Peres to Yitzhaq Shamir?

Abu 'Ammar: We expect more fascism and violence against our Palestinian people and their national rights. We must make clear that the differences between the Alignment and the Likud are organizational, party differences and nothing more. Our people suffered violence, wars, crimes, and massacres under both. Now they are in the same government. However, we hope that this transfer of power will help some of our brothers give up their illusions about the possibility of reaching peace and understanding with Shim'on Peres in his present prorgam. The two blocs are two faces of the Zionist coin. They are the true and fundamental representatives of the Zionist ideology, based on oppressing our people, expelling them, and usurping their land and national rights.

L'Unita: What are your relations now with Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and Morocco, especially after Peres' visit and meeting with King Hassan II?

Abu 'Ammar: We are concerned about the unity of Arab position and solidarity, not only for the sake of our Palestinian cause but also for the sake of the entire Arab nation. Everyone is a target for the U.S.-Israeli onslaight. There are no taboos in the Israeli policy. However, we hope that this Arab solidarity will be based on strengthening the Arab position in facing the U.S.-Israeli stands. Perhaps this is our historical role on the Arab level. Our relations with the countries you mentioned are within this policy and concept but are proceeding in accordance with rules which we control very well. These rules constitute the independent Palestinian decisionmaking, the PLO's exclusive representation of our people, and these countries' adherence to the basic principles of our national cause and our right of self-determination and the establishment of our independent state.

L'Unita: Latest reports say that Tunisia does not want the PLO's presence. What is your comment?

Abu 'Ammar: I am sorry to say that this is incorrect. These are rumors disseminated by the circles that are hostile to the Palestinian people and to the sincere, fraternal relations between Tunisia and the PLO. The fraternal Tunisian people were not only satisfied with offering us a headquarters but also sacrificed Tunisian blood which intermixed with Palestinian blood in the Palestinian revolution's wars and battles and on Tunisian soil during the savage Israeli aggression against the PLO headquarters. However, we in the PLO leadership have made a series of decisions over the past 2 days to completely end the Paestinian military presence in Tunisia and transfer all the departments and organs connected with Palestinian military action. We have done this out of our own volition and in light of our military needs and military plans. Tunisia — president, government, and people — has for the last 4 years been careful not to interfere in our internal affairs and has taken care to grant us facilities to insure the success of our work.

Perhaps some people forget that we are a dynamic revolution, present everywhere. The security and logistical conditions of our work and struggle are extremley unusual.

L'Unita: There are indications of new Tunisian differences.

Abu 'Ammar: This is absolutely untrue. There has not been a Tunisian-Palestinian quarrel. All our people appreciate the courageous stands of the Tunisian president, government, and people in patronizing the PLO and extending facilities for its leadership.

L'Unita: Do you think that there are genuine prospects for establishing an independent Palestinian state? What will be the form of this state?

Abu 'Ammar: Had these prospects not been inevitable in accordance with my feelings and logic, you would not find me at the head of the PLO and the Palestinian revolution. Our people's aspirations and struggle are devoted to realizing this urgent national task. In order to stop the suffering, expulsion, and deprivation of our 5 million people, we must establish such a state. Our escalating national struggle and the strength of our fight and the fight of the PLO and the support of all the noble and free forces to our struggle will enhance the possibilities and prospects of establishing the Palestinian state. As for the form of this state, it is too early to say. This will be decided by all 5 million Palestinian people. However, undoubtedly, the form of the Palestinian state will be greatly affected by the course and level of the struggle of our people and revolution, which has national, democratic, and humanitarian dimensions. Our future independent state must be a democratic state, the fruit of the first armed revolution to invoke democratic principles in the various aspects of its struggle.

MENA Cites 'Arafat Interview With UKTUBAR

NC181714 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Oct (MENA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has announced that he would accept having the United Nations take over the occupied territories in the West Bank and Gaza. He described this proposal as a historic challenge that he presents to the entire world.

In an interview with the Cairo *Uktubar* magazine, which will appear tomorrow, 'Arafat said that what is important is for the Israeli occupation forces to evacuate these territories. The United Nations will then be free to decide the future of this land, he added.

As for UN Security Council Resolution 242, the PLO leader stated: This resolution is acceptable as long as it is accompanied with the right to self-determination. He affirmed that the PLO acknowledges both Resolutions 242 and 338 to be part of the international legitimacy to which the PLO adheres. Why are these two resolutions always singled out for PLO approval, 'Arafat asked. Is international legitimacy divisible?

'Arafat told *Uktubar* that he does not want the rift with Jordan to be complete or permanent. The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement still exists, he said, at least as far as the Palestinians are concerned. Only the PNC is entitled to abrogate this accord, he added.

'Arafat stated: King Husayn's decision to suspend the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement came as a surprise to us. We strived to keep our reaction calm, but the Jordanian Government was under pressure to take tougher measures.

'Arafat was asked if he desired to address a message to Jordan concerning the restoration of ties. He replied: I would only ask Jordan to repeal the measures taken against us since I left Amman. It is Jordan which froze the agreement. It is Jordan which deported Palestinian leaders, including those who held Jordanian passports. Even the Palestinian National Fund, the institution which manages our financial affairs, was driven out of Amman.

With regard to the proposed Middle East international peace conference, 'Arafat said that he supports the convocation of such a conference. He also approves the formation of a preparatory committee which would include the permanent members of the UN Security Council along with the various parties in the Middle East conflict.

There will be no such conference without the approval of the two superpowers, the Palestinian leader affirmed. He added that he cannot speculate about the outcome of the intensive efforts currently being made to secure the convocation of this conference before learning the results of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit.

Commenting on relations with the Soviet Union, 'Arafat expressed his appreciation for the Soviet insistence that the PLO take part in finding a Middle East solution and that the Palestinians should have a state of their own.

Turning to the United States, 'Arafat said that although the current U.S. Administration is making anti-Palestinian statements, he would be foolish to say that he would not want to deal with it. 'Arafat noted that the U.S. public and church are now showing a better understanding of the justice of the Palestinian cause.

The PLO leader emphasized the importance of Egypt's role in the Palestinian issue. Egypt's opinion is central to this issue and cannot be overlooked, he added. 'Arafat then gave two reasons for this assessment. First, Egypt has a certain legal position vis-a-vis Gaza. Therefore, nothing can be done there without Egypt's consent. Second, the Camp David accords make Egypt's opinion necessary whenever the future of the West Bank and Gaza are discussed.

'Arafat said that he has complete trust in the efforts being made by the Egyptian leaders on behalf of the Palestinians. Egypt represents one-third of the Arab people; it is a country with considerable international weight. This is reason enough not to leave Egypt to "go it alone" and why its efforts should be matched by Arab and international action taken in the same direction.

Responding to a question, 'Arafat noted that he will be visiting Cairo soon. He said that he has an open invitation from President Husni Mubarak to visit Egypt whenever he chooses.

Yasir 'Arafat asserted to *Uktubar* the "Pride" which he takes in the Cairo declaration issued in the presence of President Husni Mubarak on 7 November 1985. This declaration came at an appropriate time, before the great international row over terrorism began. Its value and importance have now become clear, he added.

Concerning his forecast of events for 1987, the Palestinian leader said that he expects the Iraq-Iran war to come to an end as a result of Iran's inability to achieve anything through this conflict.

He also expects a certain amount of Arab rapprochement to take place and the closure of some gaps to be achieved. He said that he looks forward to the ICO conference to be held in Kuwait on 18 January 1987 with great hope. This conference will be attended by 45 countries, including Arab states.

Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] expressed regret at the current Arab situation. He said that Arab divisions are being reflected in the Palestinian arena.

Certain Arab countries which are unable to meet their people's needs are attempting to cover their defects with the Palestinian leaf, he added. This is why they are hiring tools inside the Palestinian arena.

'Arafat affirmed that the Palestinian people rally around his leadership. He indicated that Palestinian divisions are artificial ones created by well-known Arab intelligence services.

With regard to Syria, 'Arafat expressed regret at the continued massacres against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. He said that he, the Palestinian people, and the Lebanese people are paying the price for the Vienna accord and the so-called Murphy agreement whereby it was agreed to divide influence between the United States and Syria and between the United States and Israel.

'Arafat said that Syrian elements are still preventing the Palestinian factions residing in Damascus from accepting Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's invitation to convene the PNC in Algeria.

Concerning Palestinian-Tunisian relations, Yasir 'Arafat voiced surprise at the unrealistic exaggeration of this issue. He affirmed that ending the military presence in Tunisia was a Palestinian decision in the wake of the Israeli raid on Shatt al-'Arab [name of location as received]. 'Arafat said that there is no connection between moving the Palestinian military command from Tunisia and the recent internal changes in that country. That the two events took place at the same time was merely coincidental, he added.

On the issue of the new Israeli Government under Yitzhaq Shamir, 'Arafat told *Uktubar* that he does not see any real difference between the Likud and the Labor parties. He said that he prefers to deal with Israel's ugly face because it deceives no one.

Palestinian Front Condemns 'Arafat Stand

JN200800 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0500 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The Palestine National Salvation Front issued a statement yesterday vehemently condemning Yasir 'Arafat's stand on UN Security Council Resolution 242. The Front emphasized that this stand definitively closes the door in the face of any solution to the crisis within the PLO.

PNC Chairman Praises Mubarak, Supports 'Arafat

NC201813 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Amman, 20 Oct (MENA) — PNC Chairman Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sayih has praised President Husni Mubarak's stand vis-a-vis the Palestinian issue. He stated that this stand is both positive and good.

In a statement to the MENA correspondent in Amman, Shaykh al-Sayih said: Egypt has not abandoned the Palestinian issue. We cannot dispense with Egypt, for it has an Arab and Islamic position. He stressed that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement still exists and that nothing contrary to this has been issued by any of the PLO departments. He also noted that the PLO's relations with Jordan are good.

Shaykh al-Sayih denounced the demand made by dissidents and separatists to dismiss 'Arafat from the PLO leadership. Such a move only serves Israel, he added. 'Arafat is the only person who is now capable of captaining the Palestinian ship, he affirmed. 'Arafat represents a Palestinian symbol recognized by Arabs and internationally.

The PNC chairman reiterated his refusal to accept UN Security Council Resolution 242. He underlined the PLO's adherence to an international conference to be attended by the permanent members of the Security Council. He noted that there is no objection to the participation of other Security Council members as well.

Qaddumi on Tunisian, Palestinian Conditions

JN201735 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic
18 Oct 86 pp 1, 16

[By Fathi al-Barqawi]

[Text] Tunis — The Palestinian cadres working within the PLO in Tunisia have expressed satisfaction over the emergence of an official Tunisian understanding of the Palestinian presence which has been an issue of interest to Palestinian officials as well as to Arab and international media during the past 3 months.

After meeting all Palestinian cadres that represent the Palestinian factions in Tunisia, Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, said that the Tunisian Government was very satisfied with the Palestinian officials' calm and balanced behavior and response during the period in which the Tunisian security authorities were pursuing, detaining, and expelling some Palestinians from the country.

Qaddumi indicated that the Tunisian Government had informed the PLO of its rejection of any Palestinian military presence in Tunisia whether in the form of military personnel or weapons, that the presence of those associated with military action is not allowed, and that only the presence of civilian administrative personnel is allowed. He added that the Tunisian Government agreed to host all nonmilitary Palestinian departments, such as the Political Department, the Information Department, and other departments, provided that the PLO provides lists of the residences of the personnel working in these departments to the Tunisian Interior Ministry.

He said that Tunisia will not refuse entry to any Palestinian whom the PLO wants to put in any of its departments; that it will allow any Palestinian for whom the PLO submits a special application to enter provided that the period of his stay in Tunisia and the mission for which his entry is required are specified; and that the Tunisian authorities are notified if someone stays in Tunisia beyond the specified date.

Faruq Qaddumi added that out of their eagerness to maintain security in their territories, the Tunisian authorities do not forbid some Palestinian officials or their escorts to have personal weapons with them provided that these weapons are listed and license applications to carry them are submitted. He went on to say that the competent Tunisian authorities will not be lenient if they find out that some Palestinians are carrying unlicensed weapons.

Regarding the entry of senior Palestinian officials into Tunisia, Qaddumi quoted the Tunisian authorities as saying that they will be accorded ordinary treatment and that they have no objection to their being received in the guest hall provided that they are subjected to search procedures and that their personal effects are subjected to customs procedures too without considering the diplomatic immunity which some of them enjoy.

Qaddumi indicated that Yasir 'Arafat will be treated as a head of state by the Tunisian authorities, but he did not say whether 'Arafat will return to Tunisia soon.

PNC Members in Jordan Invited to Tunis Meeting
JN190806 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 17 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] *Al-Bayan* has learned that Fatah's Central Committee has invited four Palestinian figures living in Jordan to attend a meeting, set for next Wednesday in Tunis, to look into ways to restore Palestinian national unity.

The invitation to the political figures was extended yesterday by Brigadier General 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, the PLO representative in Jordan. The four are: Bahjat Abu Gharbiyah, Fa'iq Warrad, 'Abd al-Jawwad Salih, and Ibrahim Abu 'Ayyash, all PNC members.

'Reliable Sources' Link Deadlock to Gulf War

AU201749 Paris AFP in English 1735 GMT 20 Oct 86

[By Jan Kristiansen]

[Text] Geneva, Oct 20 (AFP) — A compromise on crude oil production sharing at the OPEC conference appeared in jeopardy Monday because of a serious political split directly linked with the Gulf war, reliable sources said.

They said the adamant stance adopted by Kuwait over its request for an additional share in OPEC's crude oil output followed a direct attack on Kuwait by Iran's President [as received] 'Ali Akhbar Hashemi Rafsanjani following an Iranian commando raid against Iraq's Kirkuk oil fields earlier this month.

The Kuwaiti Government had "committed itself" fully, the sources said, noting that Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah was reported to be in "constant contact" with Kuwait.

They said the problem holding up agreement on continued OPEC production restraint until year-end had no bearing on whether "a few barrels more" should be allocated to the Gulf emirate.

"I don't step back," Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa told reporters Monday, adding that "all the Gulf countries are behind me."

Conference sources said consultations were believed to be under way "at the highest level" between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

The "political confrontation" has now gone beyond the framework of the OPEC conference, a Gulf source said.

Gulf sources said Saudi Arabia, as the leading member of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), was politically committed to giving Kuwait its full backing.

The GCC groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, as well as non-OPEC members Bahrain and Oman. The four GCC countries represented here have held frequent separate consultations over the past several days.

The 13 OPEC ministers held a one-hour session without their advisers Monday morning but did not touch on Kuwait's request for a 90,000 barrel a day increase in its production quota of 0.9 million barrels a day.

They reportedly cancelled a session planned for Monday night. Some delegates suggested there was only a 50-50 chance of a successful outcome to the 15-day old parley, the longest in OPEC's history.

High-level sources said the row, implicitly pitting the Gulf countries against Iran, had also resulted in a deep split between the Arab countries and other OPEC members, such as Nigeria, Venezuela and Indonesia that are angered at being indirectly dragged into a conflict linked with the Gulf war.

Qatari Minister Backs Kuwait

JN201134 Doha QNA in Arabic 1104 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Doha, 20 Oct (QNA) — Qatari Finance and Oil Minister Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani has said he believes the current meetings of the OPEC Ministerial Council will end today. Answering a question from the press on Kuwait's demand to increase its oil production quota, he said he supports such an increase and hopes the OPEC Ministerial Council will agree to it. The OPEC Ministerial Council is scheduled to hold a closed session confined to ministers later today.

Ministers Adjourn for Informal Talks

LD201425 Vienna OPECNA in English 1259 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, 20 Oct 86 (OPECNA) — After meeting here briefly this morning, OPEC oil ministers adjourned for further informal consultations on issues related to oil production quotas.

An official source said the ministers would resume their 79th (extraordinary) conference meeting at a time to be arranged.

Saudi King Trying to Find Solution to Crisis

HK210334 Hong Kong AFP in English 0234 GMT 21 Oct 86

[By Jan Kristiansen]

[Text] Geneva, Oct 21 (AFP) — Ministers and senior officials of several OPEC countries early Tuesday welcomed news that Saudi Arabia's King Fahd is personally trying to overcome a political deadlock that could entail a breakdown at OPEC's ministerial conference her.

The parley, now in its 16th day, was still blocked overnight as Kuwait adamantly refused to withdraw its demand for a higher crude oil output quota despite a chorus of objections from its partners, except its Gulf neighbour and ally Saudi Arabia.

Gulf sources cited political strains between Iran and the Arab Gulf countries which actively support Iraq in the six-year-old Gulf war as the underlying cause of the dispute, which was blocking agreement to restrain OPEC crude output till year-end pending a review of national production shares.

Reliable sources said Kuwait Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah met with his Iranian opposite number Gholam Reza Aqazadeh for more than an hour Monday night.

But sources in both delegations said neither side budged from its position. Mr Aqazadeh has said Iran is prepared to accept a temporary upward quota adjustment for OPEC's smaller producers, Gabon and Ecuador, but not for the oil-rich Gulf emirate.

A Saudi Government spokesman, quoted by the official Saudi news agency, said after a cabinet meeting at Medina, the Moslem holy city, that King Fahd began contacts with leaders of the Gulf

Cooperation Council (GCC) Monday night in order to "find a way out" of the current OPEC crisis.

The GCC consists of four OPEC countries — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar — as well as non-OPEC oil producers Bahrain and Oman.

"Any effort towards a breakthrough is welcome," Libyan Oil Minister Fawzi al-Shakshuki told AFP shortly after midnight.

His Ecuadorian colleague, Javier Espinosa Teran, said he saw the Saudi move as a "positive" development that should help break the deadlock. Senior Venezuelan officials echoed similar sentiments.

But delegates privately were of two minds about the interpretation of the Saudi initiative.

There was obvious resentment in Kuwaiti delegation quarters about the prospect of the emirate having to yield to pressures from the region's most powerful country.

Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani made it clear Monday that oil prices might "collapse" if the conference here failed to reach an agreement.

High-level Kuwaiti delegates voiced deep disappointment with the lack of understanding for Kuwait's "rightful" demands in lengthy conversations with reporters far into the night in the lobby of the hotel serving as the venue of the OPEC conference.

In other delegations, some officials were uncertain about the real intentions of the Saudi leader. They suggested that the king might content himself with exerting "gentle pressures" on Kuwait, so as to avoid assuming responsibility for a breakdown.

Other officials said non-Arab countries might resent the prospect of a key problem of concern to all OPEC members being decided among the Gulf countries alone.

The 13 ministers held intensive consultations overnight, but delegates acknowledged early Tuesday that the focus had shifted to the Gulf capitals.

KUWAIT

Jordan's Al-Rifa'i Discusses Relations With PLO

LD192348 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1755 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Oct 86 (KUNA) — Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i has said the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has not been cancelled or frozen, but it is still in force. Jordan, he added, stopped political coordination with the PLO leadership after it realized that the organization's leadership was not in a position to continue the implementation of what was agreed upon by the two sides.

In an interview with Kuwaiti Television, which will be broadcast tonight, Mr Zayd al-Rifa'i emphasized that this situation was not reflected, closely or remotely, in Jordanian relations with the liberation organization. "This latter is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people. We recognize it and deal with it on this basis."

Mr Zayd al-Rifa'i described his present visit to Kuwait as "excellent" and said he considers the Jordanian and Kuwaiti arenas as one. He also said that the Jordanian sovereign, government, army, and people are a natural extension of the brothers in Kuwait.

He described the relations between the fraternal countries as "excellent." The Jordanian prime minister expressed his deep thanks to the amir of the country; to the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah; and to the Kuwaiti Government and people for the profound hospitality which he and his delegation have received.

The two countries have signed an agreement of cooperation in the investments, economic, and technical fields. They also agreed to constitute a joint high ministerial committee to follow up on the implementation of the clauses of the agreement.

The Jordanian prime minister said, I begin this occasion by expressing my thanks, gratitude, and appreciation to the government of fraternal Kuwait, under the chairmanship of the amir and the heir apparent and chairman of the Council of Ministers, for their kind invitation to me and my brothers, the members of the delegation accompanying me, which has given me the opportunity to visit Kuwait and discuss our excellent and distinguished bilateral relations and all issues of common interest. The relations between us are distinguished. We regard Jordan and Kuwait as constituting a natural extension for each other on all levels.

During the visit, we have discussed at our continuous meetings means for deepening the fraternal relations between the two countries on solid, firm, and strong bases, so that we can raise these relations to the desired level. One of the most important achievements of this visit was reaching an agreement on economic and trade cooperation between our countries. This was signed in the evening [date not given]. If I might sum up the most important clauses of this agreement, I would say that it covers all aspects of cooperation between the two countries. It expedites work on deepening the fraternal ties linking the two countries.

The agreement also strenthens trade and economic links in all areas,including various economic and trade activities and fields. It also increases and diversifies the volume of trade exchange between the two countries and exempts certain agreed upon nationally manufactured goods from all customs and import duties.

The agreement encourages the investment of capital and provides incentives and facilities for such investment. It encourages the holding of specilized exhibitions in both countries. It promotes total cooperation in the field of movement of manpower, especially in the sphere of exchanging expertise. It encourages tourism between the two countries and cooperation in the field of tourism in general. It bolsters maritime, air, and land transport and transit between them. In order to implement all this it has been agreed to set up a higher ministerial joint committee between the two countries to follow up the implementation of all clauses of this agreement. This committee shall meet periodically in Kuwait and Amman and will supervise the work of the technical and subcommittees stemming from it.

The Jordanian prime minister said: Agreement was reached to hold an investment seminar in Kuwait during the first quarter of the coming year during which a review will be made of prospects for investment in Jordan, a suitable atmosphere, and the incentives and facilities Jordan provides for the Arab investors. A review also will be made of specific projects and those which are ready for implementation in Jordan. All these measures were the result of an existing common conviction of the necessity to concentrate on contacts and dialogue between officials of both countries, whether at the level of the public sector or the prive sector, such as establishments, companies, and individuals.

In reply to a question regarding relations between the two countries Al-Rifa'i said: The bilateral relations are good and are being developed; they are a natural reflection of the distinguished relations between the amir and his brother His Majesty King Husayn.

In reply to a question about the results of his talks and about the most prominent issues that were discussed Al-Rifa'i said: I had the honor of meeting the amir this morning. I met several times with the heir apparent and prime minister. They were gracious in allowing me the opportunity to talk about all issues and matters of interest to both countries in particular, and the Arab nation in general. We discussed all Arab affairs and causes of sadness, both local and international. I can say that the meetings, as far as I am concerned, were a great honor to me and I have been able to acquaint myself with the views of and hear the directives of the amir and the heir apparent. Actually, we find that their stance, their analysis, and their appraisal is fully identical with the analysis and stance of King Husayn. I brought with me an invitation from King Husayn to the amir and to the heir apparent to visit our country, Jordan. We hope that the visit will take place at the first available opportunity. The talks were very successful, as I had hoped.

Replying to a question about his perception of the departure from the current Arab condition, he said: It is painful to see Arab differences and divisions, particularly the current circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing. The Jordanian atti-

tude, under the leadership of the king, has always been based on the necessity for Arab solidarity and a united and common stance to face up to all issues confronting us. In Jordan we believe that the first step should be the convocation of the summit conference that has been delayed for more than 3 years. There must be an Arab encounter at the supreme leadership level to discuss everything that is happening in the Arab arena with the utmost frankness, brotherliness, and mutual openness.

Concerning the Arab stand that should be taken to confront the challenges we are exposed to daily, we believe that there is no alternative to Arab solidarity and no alternative to the Arab encounter. The king is particularly active in the attempt to contact all his brother Arab leaders with the aim of preparing the scene and of overcoming any obstacle or difficulty that might prevent the holding of this meeting. Our hopes in God are great that we will arrive at conviction about the necessity of the meeting. It could be a blessed occasion for the Arab leaders to meet in your hospitable country during their visit to attend the meetings of the Islamic summit. It will be a good opportunity for everyone to meet in the hospitality of the amir in order to prepare for an Arab summit, God willing.

Concerning the Palestinian question and the available settlement plans he said: The question of Palestine is the central issue of the Arabs and to Jordan, it is the first issue especially because of its historic, geographical, popular links. The Palestinian issue is the first Jordanian issue in addition to being the first central Arab issue. To us in Jordan, it is a matter of life or death. It is our first preoccupation and that is why his majesty pays attention to it day and night in an attempt to reach a just and honorable settlement that will be accepted by future generations. The initiatives and attempts are numerous. The latest at which we have arrived as a result of our contacts with all concerned parties is that there is no way to achieve an honorable and just settlement except through an international conference in which all parties to the conflict would participate, including the PLO and the five permanent Security Council member countries; in order to implement the UN Security Council resolutions to ensure the national rights of the Palestinian people, and to settle the question from all aspects.

He added: The attempts focused on arriving at an international conference. There are obstacles which we have not overcome yet; most of these concern differences between the Soviet Union and the United States. Unfortunately, U.S.-Soviet differences on the Middle East are not linked to us in a direct way, but they are a reflection of the differences between super powers on issues with which we have nothing to do. They have differences on star wars, Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Poland, and their differences are reflected in their position vis-a-vis our issues. We are hoping that contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States, which were concluded in Reykjavik and are to be followed up on in Geneva, will lead to breaking the ice between them and provide an opportunity for the possibility of an agreement on the Middle East. If the two giants come to an agreement on an international conference there will then be a problem regarding the implementing of international resolutions. However, in the absence of this we do not believe there will be a move toward a peaceful solution. In our view a solution must be comprehensive, just, and honourable, and have the participation of all concerned Arab parties including the Palestinian people through its sole legitimate representative, the PLO. We can not put all these elements together in any context except that of an international conference; therefore our efforts are continuing.

Recently, the idea of a preparatory committee for the international conference, which was originally a Soviet proposal, was put forward. But a dispute occured on the composition and formation of this committee. The Soviet Union suggested that the committee be composed of the five UN Security Council permanent members. We have no objection to a dialogue between these countries in order to reach an amicable position. There are other parties which want the committee's membership to be confined only to the countries concerned. We do not accept this but think that its membership should include all the countries concerned, including the five countries which are permanent members of the UN Security Council. Our position is: If it is possible to bring everyone to a preparatory committee, why not bring them all to an international conference directly. We can not understand what this committee will prepare for and we are hoping to overcome this point in order to go back and concentrate on the issue of the international conference. With the exception of the convening of the conference there are no new initiatives outside this sphere.

About the aims of the Jordanian support for the inhabitants of the West Bank, Mr. al-Rifa'i said:

The support of Jordan for our families and brothers in the occupied territories is not new and has been known since the occupation in 1967. It was not interrupted in any period, and through the 20 years of occupation Jordan has been, still is, and will continue carrying out its duty towards its brothers in the occupied territories. It pays the salaries of the employees there and supports the municipalities and cooperative associations, and contributes to education, industry, agriculture, housing, electricity, water, and health projects. The support is continuous for all the sectors of life, and through the coordination between us and the leadership of the organization, we delegated a part of these responsibilities to the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee which was founded at the decision of the Baghdad summit and made a meritorious effort when the allocated funds were made available to it. However, the funds have been interrupted, and the work of the joint committee has been interrupted and consequently the burden of the responsibility has once again fallen on the shoulders of the Jordanian Government.

We view the persistent presence of the people on its land in the bank, the occupied territories, as a basic and essential matter, and it is not possible to safeguard the Arabism of the land without the existence and presence of an Arab Palestinian people on this land. The aim of Israel is to keep the territories and deport, uproot, and drive out the inhabitants. It was trying to drive them out either through a military action, by occupying additional territories and driving them out, or by ways other than war, by driving them to desperation and by harrassing them and not allowing them to lead a decent life. Our pan-Arab and national duty is to support their steadfastness and persistent presence, and we will continue to do so.

This decision is not Jordanian. The development programs and the support for steadfastness in the occupied territories stem from the strategy which was agreed upon by the Arabs at the Baghdad summit. It is a Jordanian, Palestinian, Arab policy. We have agreed with the PLO on all the projects we have carried out, and the PLO was participating directly in these projects.

The Jordanian prime minister added: The subject has no political dimension nor is it linked with the suspension of coordination with the leadership of the organization [the PLO], and we have no ideas about any specific political roles for our people in the West Bank. The subject is one that concerns their steadfastness in their land, and the undertaking of our duties toward them.

Regarding the Cairo-Amman Bank: Israel closed all the branches of the Jordanian banks in the West Bank when it occupied it in 1967. Over the past 20 years, there have been continued attempts to reopen these branches, but every attempt has failed. Recently, and as a result of international pressure, and U.S. pressure in particular, the Cairo-Amman Bank was able to obtain a license for reopening a branch in the town of Nabulus as a first step in the reopening of the remaining branches of Jordanian banks there. The presence of an Arab bank in the occupied territories is a basic matter; our citizens in the occupied territories are forced to deal with Israeli banks, and you may be surprised to hear that Israeli banks charge them interests as high as 43 percent on loans given to them; they have no opportunity to get loans from elsewhere, or to embark on projects; they have no opportunity to save or invest. Therefore, it is an inseparable part of firmly establishing people in their land that there should exist a national banking institution that would serve them. The Jordanian Government and the Central Bank have agreed to reopen the bank [as received]. If there is any delay, it is because of technical matters, such as preparing a suitable building and requipping it. The building is there and the employees have been there for 20 years, getting their pay without working. What is left are formalities, and the bank is waiting to resume working any day.

On the possibilities of peace in the Middle East in light of the Likud block taking power in Israel, the Jordanian Prime Minister said:

The governmental change in Israel, according to our understanding and assessment, will not result in a radical change in Israeli policy as long as the coalition government exists. When the government was formed 25 months ago, agreement was reached by the Labor and Likud Parties with regard to defined political lines. The Israeli Government, with its two parties, is committed to these lines. The prime minister was the leader of the Labor Party and now the prime minister is the leader of the Likud. On the other hand, as far as the policy of the coalition government is concerned., There has not been any radical change in it. This does not mean that the chances of peace will improve or get worse, because we have noticed in the past 25 months that this government, when it was headed by the leader of the Labor Party, did not radically change its position, and has remained stubborn with regard to an international conference that would include the participation of the Soviet Union, and with regard to dealing with the PLO.

We believe that the same policy will continue. If this government is not destined to live out its term of office for one reason or another, if it should fall and new elections are held, and the Likud Party wins, then there would be a radical change in Israeli policy. The Likud Party considers the occupied territories to be an indivisible part of Israel and rejects any concept of peace except when practical. [sentence as received] The policy of the Labor Party differs somewhat from the policy of the Likud in that it wants to keep some of the occupied territories — not all of them. It wants to get rid of the inhabitants, the concentrations of population. The difference between the two parties is very little. One group says: We will keep only what we want and withdraw from the rest of the inhabited territories. Another party says: No, all the land is Israeli, and we must get rid of the inhabitants. Neither the policy of the Labor Party nor that of the Likud leads to peace. Peace must be based on international decisions, and these are the complete withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, at the forefront of which is Jerusalem. We could talk of peace if there is a complete withdrawal to the 1967 borders. With all honesty, we do not think we can reach this point, this advanced point, unless there is a unified Arab policy that supports the efforts which are being made. In the absence of a unified Arab policy, and with the existence of Arab weakness and disunity, we will not be able to get anything. The battle for peace needs power, preparation, cohesion and unity as much as a military battle, if not more.

Concerning the Jordanian conditions for the holding of the international conference, the Jordanian prime minister said: The conditions are to convene the conference with the participation of all concerned Arab parties including the PLO on equal footing with the other Arab parties, the five permanent member-countries of the UN Security Council, to implement the Security Council's resolutions which stipulate the impermissibility of occupying territories by force and the withdrawal of Israel from the entire occupied territories including Jerusalem in exchange for peace. This is the only equation which might bring us to a comprehensive, just, durable, and acceptable settlement, and in the absence of this there will be no solution.

Concerning the cooperation between the two countries and whether it has achieved the aspired-to objectives and the extent of coordination between them, he said: Yes, the relations are good and excellent. We have been working for months to prepare for the conclusion of an agreement that will cover all facets of cooperation between the two countries; in the fields of joint industrial and agricultural projects, strategic investment projects, the exchange of expertise, cooperation in the field of manpower, and mutual tariff exemption for locally produced goods. We hope to reach a level of economic integration that will meet the ambitions of the Amir and the King. We want to lay down a firm and strong basis for the relations between us, upon which we can build, develop, and upgrade for the benefit of the two countries and peoples and the benefit of the Arab nation. The results of the visit were excellent, and through the honest and good intentions of the Kuwaiti leadership in its response to the desire of the King and the Jordanian Government, we have arrived at an agreement on what we should work for and on what level the relations between us should be. The visit was successful and fortunate, and we hope it will be the begining for successive and continuous steps on the same road as we consider the

Jordanian and Kuwaiti arenas as one and the same. And we want the distinguished personal relationship between the political leaderships of both countries to be translated in a practical manner into a distinguished relationship between the two governments, peoples, and states on all levels.

He said that Jordan's stand regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war was the same as Kuwait's; it views its persistence as a great threat not only to Iraq but to the Arab nation as a whole. The battle is not an Iraqi-Iranian one; it is much more than that and constitutes a direct threat to Arab presence in the Arab east. Every effort must be made to end this war. The first step would be to reach a united Arab stand regarding this war, and Iraq must be backed and supported in its various peace initiatives. Pressure must be put on the rulers of Iran to convince them that they can not triumph in this war because they are confronting the Arab nation as a whole. Contacts must be made with all countries of the world...Islamic and nonaligned countries, and even superpowers ...and the united Arab stand must be conveyed so that all parties will put pressure on Iran and convince it of the need to end this war...It is a destructive and dangerous war with dire consequences, and it must end as soon as possible. The King is concerned about this matter because he realizes its precise dimensions and dangers. He will continue his efforts, in addition to the efforts of the crown prince and some Arab leaders to reach a situation in which we would be able to end this war, which we hope would end very soon; its end today would be preferable to tomorrow, and tomorrow preferable to the day after...It must end soon. The superpowers may have an interest in the continuation of the war, but they must realize that as a result of a united joint Arab stand their interests would not be safeguarded through the continuing of the war. If they have interests, these must be in harmony with the interests and aspirations of the region's people who are unanimous on the need to end this destructive, crazy war.

At the end of the interview the Jordanian prime minister expressed most sincere sentiments of respect and appreciation to the Amir of Kuwait and the heir apparent and prime minister for their kind invitation...generosity, hospitality and welcome accorded to us on visiting this blessed and spacious land...We are moving from one town to another in one country. The King, government, army, and people of Jordan are a natural extension of their brothers in Kuwait..We are for each other...God willing, we shall be able to continue this blessed march in the interest of the two countries and peoples...And through them for the Arab nation's interest. I hope that we will have the opportunity to return this favour when our brothers visit us in their second country, Jordan.

'Statement' on Jordanian's Visit

LD201311 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 20 Oct 86

["Press statement" on the 18-20 October visit to Kuwait by Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i]

[Text] At the invitation of his brother, heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd 'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, His excellency Zayd al-Rifa'i, the Jordanian prime minister,paid a visit to Kuwait from 18 to 20 October 1986. His excellency the guest and the delegation accompanying him were accorded a warm welcome reflective of the strong fraternal ties existing between both countries and their brotherly peoples.

At the beginning of his visit, his excellency met Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah and conveyed to him a message from King Husayn Ibn Tala, in which he expressed his best wishes and greetings. Talks between both brotherly countries were held, and were presided over on the Kuwaiti side by Sa'd 'Abdallah al-Salim Al-sabah, and on the Jordanian side by Zayd al-Rafa'i. The guest Jordanian delegation had several fruitful contacts with the state's senior officials which were characterized by an atmosphere of brotherly understanding. They touched upon bilateral relations and numerous issues of joint interest.

Both sides expressed their intention to further consolidate the joint action between their two countries and to expand horizons in various fields which will achieve the maximum aspirations of both peoples in development, progress and success. In this connection, both countries signed an agreement on economic, trade and technical cooperation. They also agreed to set up a joint committee composed of ministers of finance, trade and industry in both countries in order to ensure the implementation of this agreement.

In their review of the current Arab situation, both sides confirmed their full support and backing for anything which could support the steadfastness of the Palestinian Arab people inside the occupied Arab land. They stressed that a lasting, comprehensive and just peace in the region can be achieve only through an international conference with the participation of the five permanent security council states alongside all the parties concerned. This includes the PLO, in its capacity as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in order to guarantee the Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, primarily Jerusalem, and to guarantee the national and legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

In their review of the Iraqi-Iranian war, the two parties stressed their intention to intensify efforts to end this war and the wasting of capabilities and energies which are being squandered. They also expressed their support for brotherly Iraq in its positive attitude toward the peaceful initiatives which have been made in this connection. They expressed their hope that the Iranian side would respond to the international will which is aimed at ending the war and safeguarding peace and stability in the region.

Concerning the situation in the brotherly Lebanon, both sides stressed their support for the endeavors for national unity in the brotherly Lebanon. They expressed their hope for the continuity of dialogue between Lebanese sides in order to reach the aspired agreement and to safeguard Lebanon's sovereignty, independence and unity.

The two sides reviewed the progress of joint arab action, and stressed the need for serious and speedy action in order to guarantee the minimum level of Arab solidarity, to overcome all marginal differences in Arab relations for the sake of Arab interests, and in order to pave the way for holding the forthcoming Arab summit as soon as possible and in order to confront the grave dangers threatening our Arab nation.

His excellency Zayd al-Rifa'i invited his brother Shaykh Sa'd 'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah to visit Jordan. His highness accepted the invitation with thanks: the date will be arranged later.

Al-Rifa'i Leaves 20 Oct

LD201241 Kuwait KUNA in English 1005 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Kuwait, Oct 20 (KUNA) — Jordanian Premier Zayd al-Rifa'i left here Monday ending a three-day official visit to Kuwait. Al-Rifa'i was seen off at the airport by H.H. the crown prince and Premier Sheikh Sa'd al-Abdallah al-Salim, minister of interior-acting defence minister Sheikh Nawaf al-Ahmad, minister of state for cabinet affairs Rashid al-Rashid, minister of finance and head of the honorary mission Jasim al-Kharafi, minister of trade and industry Faysal al-Khalid, the army chief of staff and a number of high ranking Kuwait officials in addition to dean of diplomatic corps - ambassador. [as received] [passage omitted]

Official of Pro-Mandela Organization Disappears

JN191158 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 17 Oct 86 pp 1, 21

[Text] An employees of an international organization who was staying at one of Kuwait's large hotels disappeared a few days ago.

Al-Siyasah has learned from a well-informed source that Ibrahim Fal, a Senegalese national and the general coordinator of the international societies seeking to bring about the release of the African leader Nelson Mandela, was staying at a big hotel outside the capital. Three days ago the hotel staff discovered that he had disappeared, leaving behind his passport and some clothes.

Fal arrived in Kuwait more than 3 weeks ago on a mission to bring about the release of the African leader Nelson Mandela. He obtained Kuwait's signature on an international document on Mandela's release. He then tried to visit Qatar and Bahrain for the same purpose. However, Qatari and Bahraini officials declined to receive him. Fal left Kuwait for a few days and then returned and stayed several days before resuming his travel to another destination. His disappearance was discovered without Fal leaving any trace or reason for his disappearance.

The Senegalese embassy and the Ministry of Interior have been notified.

It is believed that Fal has disappeared voluntarily and that he is still in Kuwait, or that he holds another passport which he used for leaving the country for an unknown destination. It is not known if Fal was carrying funds he collected for his mission.

Prior to his arrival in the region Fal had visited several Arab countries and met with officials in those countries, including Sudanese Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi.

PDRY

Al-Bid Addresses TU Congress Opening

EA201938 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The fifth congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions began its business this morning at the Palestine conference hall, attended by party and state officials and representatives of the diplomatic corps and the liberation movements in Aden.

At the opening session of the conference, Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, the secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, made a speech in which he said that the fifth congress of trade unions crowns a series of conferences held by the mass and creative organizations through which the masses of our people stressed the extent of their rallying to their political vanguard, the YSP. They had roundly condemned the 13 January conspiracy conceived by the rightist opportunist current under the leadership of the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his gang. He expressed his confidence that the congress will produce results which will strengthen the role of the trade union movement and the working class in political, economic, social, and cultural life.

The secretary general reviewed the splendid history of the Yemeni working class, its trade union movement, and its sacrifices in support of the will of our people against the [word indistinct] in the north and colonialism and its props in the south, as well as its role in the transformation of history as witnessed by society. He also reviewed the tasks of the trade unions as defined in the programme of our esteemed party at its first congress. He referred to the practices of the opportunist rightist current during the last 5 years in the mass organizations and above all in the trade union movement.

Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid spoke about the achievement of our party since the victory over the 13 January conspiracy at the party, official, and mass levels and its achievements in overcoming the effects of that conspiracy.

He said that great tasks face representatives of the trade union movement and the working class in our country linked to our aspirations for a real awakening that will keep in step with life at diverse levels and above all at the economic level. He stressed that the trade unions should reconsider the nature of their work in a manner appropriate to the tasks defined by our party in its program. This should be embodied in creative work and not in words alone. He stressed the need to involve the workers in the activities of the trade unions, to act on their views and to attract increasing numbers of them to the unions so that they are transformed into real schools for their ideological education.

Brother Rajih Salih Naji, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the high preparatory committee of the congress, also made a speech in which he summed up the activities in the country which form a prelude to the fifth congress of the trade union movement. He spoke about the role of the working class and their trade union movement in overcoming the effects of the

13 January coup conspiracy and the rehabilitation of the capital.

He stressed that the trade unions will continue to be the principal prop of the YSP and will work to mobilize the workers of the country to implement the economic and social plan to achieve the objectives of the stage of the democratic nationalist revolution with its socialist parameters.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Receives French Defense Minister

LD201415 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] King Fahd ibn Abd al-'Aziz this afternoon received French Defense Minister Andre Giraud and his accompanying delegation in his majesty's office at Al-Tayyibah Palace. The meeting was attended by Prince Sultan ibn Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; the assistant minister of defense and aviation for military affairs [name indistinct]; and the French charge d'affaires in the Kingdom. At the end of the meeting the French defense minister presented a token gift to the king.

Giraud Arrives in Medina

LD201418 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpts] French Defense Minister Andre Giraud arrived in the holy Medina this morning from Jeddah. [Passage omitted] General Uthman al-Humayd, assistant to the minister of defense and aviation for military affairs, and Colonel Muhammad Hasan 'Abd al-Ghani, Saudi military attache to France, arrived with the French defense minister. The French defense minister expressed his admiration for the progress in the military and (?maintenance) fields that he noticed at King Faysal Naval Base and wished success to the personnel of the base.

French Minister Ends Visit

LD201701 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1515 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The Holy Medina, 20 Oct 86 (SPA) — French Defense Minister Andre Giraud and his accompanying delegation left the holy city of Medina this afternoon for home after an official visit to the Kingdom. The visit lasted 3 days, during which he met King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. [passage omitted]

Government Discusses Arab Summit, OPEC Talks

LD201900 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Excerpts] Medina, 20 Oct (SPA) — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the servant of the two holy places, chaired a Council of Ministers meeting at the Tibah Palace in Medina this afternoon. [passage omitted]

Following the meeting Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir said the council heard the report by Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, on the results of his visits to the capital cities of the two fraternal countries — Syria and Iraq — and the nature of his talks with his brother, President Hafiz al-Asad, and his brother, President Saddam Husayn.

In the light of this report the Council of Ministers expressed its permanent optimism that Almighty God will realize the hopes of the Arab nation by uniting it on the right path and lead its leaders along th road of victory and success. The Council of Ministers reaffirmed the desire of the government of his majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to continue the efforts of Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to bring the brothers closer to each other in the interest of this nation and of the future of its generation.

Minister al-Sha'ir added: "The council examined the Arab League Foreign Ministers Council resolution of today, regarding the necessity of holding the regular Arab summit. The council of ministers stressed anew the kingdom's commitment to the success of this summit, and its desire that it be held when the Arab atmosphere is suitable and when the necessary factors for the success of an Arab summit will permit it to have positive results to bolster the unity of the Arab ranks and to fulfill the aspirations of every Arab citizen in the greater Arab homeland.

However, if the circumstances for holding the summit now are not suitable and if it is necessary to hold an emergency Arab summit, then the kingdom is ready to attend this summit at a time and place agreed by the brothers.

The minister of information continued his statement to the SPA correspondent: "The Council also examined the latest reports and information presented to his majesty by the minister of petroleum and mineral resources about the course of the current OPEC ministers talks today, Monday. The council also examined the report about the positive reactions to the statement by an official source on Saturday 18 October about the problems of the OPEC Geneva talks.

Then his majesty decided to continue his efforts to bolster the organization and to contribute to finding a way out by striking a balance between the producing and consuming countries, in addition to continuing the kingdom's sacrifices specified in the statement. It is expected that as from this evening, his majesty will have consultations with his brothers in the GCC countries about this matter. [passage omitted]

UAE

President Receives Soviet Envoy's Credentials

JN201219 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1000 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Oct (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan today received the credentials of the new Philippines ambassador and the credentials of the first Soviet ambassador to the UAE. Soviet Ambassador Feliks Nikolayevich Fedotov delivered a speech in which he asserted that the Soviet people view with amity and appreciation the foreign

policy of the UAE and its economic and development plans to achieve prosperity for the friendly UAE people. He said that the Soviet Union was among the first states that recognized the establishment of the UAE in December 1971 on the basis that relations among states must be based on the principle of peaceful coexistence, equality, respect for sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs.

In a statement carried by WAM, the Soviet ambassador said thatthe Soviet Union and the UAE adopted close stands on vital issues of the age. He contended that this was an important and positive factor in developing relations between the two countries. Ambassador Fedotov asserted that the Soviet Union and the UAE call for a just solution to the Middle East problem, an immediate end to the Iraq-Iran war, and keeping the Indian Ocean a region of peace.

President Receives Envoy, Gorbachev Message

JN201223 Doha QNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Oct (QNA) — President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on the results of his recent meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Iceland. The message was conveyed by Victor Yabov, the Soviet government's envoy, when Shaykh Zayid received him today. Senior government officials attended the meeting. The Soviet government envoy arrived in Abu Dhabi today on another leg of his tour of Arab countries.

Cabinet Approves General, Subsidiary Budgets

JN201619 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1020 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Oct (WAKH) — The UAE Cabinet has approved a memorandum from the Ministry of Finance and Industry on a federal law on the general budget and supplementary budgets for 1986. The general budget totals 14 billion dirhams and the budget's revenues are estimated at 12 billion dirhams. In a meeting today chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad al Nuhayyan, the cabinet set the budget of the Federal National Council at 15 million dirhams, the budget of the UAE University at 398,820,000 dirhams, the budget of the Supreme Council for Youth and Sports at 56,208,000 dirhams, the budget of the Institute of Technology at 4,660,000 dirhams, and the computer budget at 10,650,000 dirhams. The cabinet also approved a letter from the minister of labor and social affairs on altering work permits fees. The cabinet was also presented with a memorandum from the minister of state for financial affairs on the previous OPEC ministerial meeting held in June.

YAR

Soviet Official Departs, Makes Statement

JN161940 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Vladimir (Hodef), chief of the Middle Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs [name and title as heard], left Sanaa today at the conclusion of a 2-day visit to our country. During the visit he conveyed a message from the Soviet leaders to President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, pertaining to the results of the U.S.- Soviet summit recently held in Iceland.

In a statement to SABA', the Soviet official said his meeting yesterday with brother leader Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, secretary general of the General People's Congress,was dominated by a good and distinguished atmosphere which reflects the traditional ties of friendship between the Yemeni and Soviet peoples. He said the brother president paid attention to what took place during the Reykjavik summit and expressed support for efforts designed to conclude agreements on ending the arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States. (Hodef) praised the positions of our country and of our political leadership in this regard.

Concluding his statement, he said his visit to our country and his meeting with the brother leader will serve the issue of consolidating relations between the Soviet and Yemeni peoples. It will, as well, support the continuation of dialogue and consultation between officials of the two friendly countries. Upon departure he was seen off by Brother 'Abdallah Dahhal, assistant under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, and the USSR charge d'affaires in Sanaa.

Interior Minister Carries Message to Baghdad

JN201553 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abdallah Barakat, interior minister and member of the Standing Committee, left for Baghdad today carrying a message from Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to his brother Saddam Husayn, president of the fraternal Republic of Iraq. In a statement to SABA', the brother minister explained that the message deals with the fraternal relations between the two countries and the latest developments in the Arab arena. He said he will meet with Iraqi Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir to discuss cooperation.

Mubarak on Arab Unity, Palestinian Agreement

NC201921 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has granted an interview to the Saudi *Al-Bilad* newspaper. In this interview, the president affirmed that Arab unity had become essential to ensure that any international conference for peace in the Middle East would not fail. President Mubarak added that the moderate Arab states must exploit Israel's approval to convene such a conference.

In his interview, the president expressed the conviction that if the Palestinian factions fail to agree on a settlement for the Palestinian problem, then the moderate Arab states will be able to meet with the real representatives of Palestine, particularly those who desire to achieve an honorable and appropriate resolution to this problem.

President Mubarak lauded the solidity of relations between Egypt and Saudi Arabia. He said that these relations had not and never will be affected by tendentious campaigns. The president noted that King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz had granted Egypt 200,000 tons of Saudi wheat in July 1986 as a sign of the kingdom's appreciation for it.

World Bank, IMF, U.S. To Help Resolve Debts

JN201254 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 18 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] A senior U.S. official in Cairo has said that very important negotiations will soon begin on alleviating the burden of Egypt's debts. He said the negotiations will deal with military and economic debts. The U.S. official said the talks will include several sides, foremost of which being the United States and other creditor countries, and will seek to find an appropriate formula for rescheduling these debts. He noted that most of Egypt's debts are official and not commercial debts and subsequently will not be difficult to negotiate. He said the negotiations will not face major problems, as is the case with the debtor countries like Mexico and Venezuela.

The negotiations in the next few days will center on resolving the problem in a collective manner in cooperation with the creditor countries to schedule the repayments over lengthy periods. In a statement to *Akhbar Al-Yawm*, the U.S. official said that the United States will participate along with international financial establishments, such as the World Bank and IMF, to assist Egypt. He said the United States will support economic reforms and assist in alleviating the burden of foreign debts. He added Egypt's present and future needs and requirements will be specified during the negotiations and subsequently broad lines for a proposed solution will also be defined. He affirmed Egypt will specify the method for a solution.

The official indicated that relations between Egypt and the United States in the economic and political fields cannot be separated. He said Egypt has the right to strengthen its Army and no country can achieve development without an army to defend it. He said that despite economic problems, Egypt has taken courageous steps toward economic reform.

In another development, Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi this afternoon will meet with the Egyptian economic delegation which held consultations in Washington. During the meeting, the situation following the consultations will be assessed.

Talks With IMF, World Bank Analyzed

JN181607 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 15 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Through its recent mission to Washington, the government has agreed to the demands of the IMF and the World Bank that U.S. investments in Egypt be increased, that bank loans be in the form of finances and facilities for the projects whose products cover the dificit in payments, and that the IMF extend only short-term loans, not cash loans as demanded by Egypt, for the IMF-sponsored projects. The government delegation, which comprised Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, Dr Salah Hamid, Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, and Dr 'Ali Najm, held negotiations with representatives of the IMF, the World Bank, and the U.S. Government in Washington last week. The negotiations, which lasted more than 2 days, centered on loan and credit facilities during the next 5-year plan. The government's demand for a reduction in credit and loan interests, especially military loans, from 13 percent to 6 percent was met with strong reservations. The Egyptian Government delegation did not receive any clear answers in this regard. The IMF representatives expressed the possibility of extending the settlement period and postponing the payment of some installments, especially the rescheduling of the debts. No decision has yet been made despite long discussions between the two sides.

In another development, the U.S. Administration in general and the U.S. AID and the Import and Export Bank have expressed satisfaction with Egypt's recent economic trends, the IMF's report on Egypt's economy during the past year, and the Egyptian Government's new economic policies, foremost of which are decisions on subsidies, imports, and exports, as well as increasing the activities of the private sector. Therefore, these sides expressed a readiness to conclude a number of agreements and extend short-term loans to Egypt to repay loan installments and debts to the major creditors. This will provide Egypt with greater U.S. investment opportunities, particularly in the new areas, as well as the establishment of ventures in the free zone that are intended for the new Damietta Port area.

Under the agreement between the government and the World Bank, the bank will extend a $600 million loan, with the first 200 going to small farms and the funding of agriculutral land. Agreement was reached with the World Bank on financing industrial and agricultural projects within the framework of what the bank terms an Egyptian economic reform program. There was disagreement between the bank and Egyptian authorities over the type of projects the bank would finance with the government submitting a number of ready projects. At the end of the discussions, it was agreed that the projects be export-oriented with the proviso that the prices of the products be fixed when they are sold locally. The cost of these projects total $800 million. All of these agreements will be concluded by year's end after the second round of talks in Cairo late this month. The government has prepared new economic measures which Dr 'Ali Lutfi will

present to an IMF team in Cairo before they are announced and implemented.

Meanwhile, at the insistence of the IMF, the government will negotiate Egypt's debts to its major creditors, notably the FRG, Spain, and the United States, with the Paris Club. The government had been opposed to this demand, but following the last round of talks the Egyptian team promised to propose the idea to the government. The Egyptian delegation pointed out to the IMF representatives that there is agreement in principle as long as the IMF and the World Bank implement their agreements with Egypt.

Soviet Delegation To Visit End of October

NC161624 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi conferred with Soviet Ambassador in Cairo Gennadiy Zhuravlev today. They discussed the various areas of Egyptian-Soviet relations. The Soviet ambassador affirmed his country's support for the convocation of an international conference with a view to achieving a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in the Middle East. It was agreed during the meeting that a Soviet economic delegation would come to Cairo at the end of October to discuss ways of increasing trade between the two countries.

Paper Optimistic About Reykjavik Summit

JN191623 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 18 Oct 86 p 7

[Editorial: "The Positive Aspects of Middle East Developments"]

[Text] The United States and the Soviet Union have informed Egypt of the results of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit, but Egypt's interest in the summit is not merely to be informed or to follow the developments in the relations between the two countries. It dwells basically on what these results represent for Egyptian diplomacy, which is trying to provide the appropriate local and international conditions that may affect the Arab issues, particularly the Palestine case.

An important statement was made by the Soviet deputy foreign minister, who was in New York, to the Egyptian chief delegate to the United Nations, that the Reykjavik summit did not end in failure as the press had reported.

Egypt has been able to produce a positive development in the Middle East when Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres agreed at his meeting with President Husni Mubarak in Alexandria to an international peace conference on the Middle East. Such a conference had been urged by the Soviet Union and by the Arabs.

It was opposed by the United States and Israel. But after Israel's acceptance of such a conference, America's agreement became tied up with development in the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

This is why Egypt's interest in the Reykjavik summit between Reagan and Gorbachev derives in large measure from the reflection of any possible progress in that summit on a move to step up the measures to convoke the international conference for Middle East peace.

It was therefore cause for optimism to know that the Reagan-Gorbachev summit did not end in failure, and that there is still a chance that contacts between the two countries may achieve progress on the points of disagreement between them, including nuclear weapons.

This may avert the rise of obstacles to the efforts to create all the proper conditions to hold the international conference, with the attendance of the Soviet Union and the other permanent members of the Security Council.

Naval Forces Commander Comments on Modernization

NC201553 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Alexandria, 20 Oct (MENA) — Lieutenant General 'Ali Tawfiq Jad, commander of the Egyptian Naval Forces, has said that a large number of Egyptian naval units have been replaced during the past few years. Efforts are now underway to develop the equipment and systems used by these units, to maintain them, and to increase their combat and technical efficiency. Speaking at a news conference today on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the Egyptian Naval Forces, Lt Gen Jad affirmed that emphasis is now being placed on the development of submarines, anti-submarine weapons, anti-mine weapons, and warning and reconnaissance systems. By developing this equipment and these systems, he added, the combat efficiency of the Naval Forces will be raised to enable them to confront any aggression.

As part of this plan, he noted that a huge project to expand the main workshops of the Naval Forces will be opened on Thursday. The goal of this project is to achieve self-sufficiency in the area of repairs and maintenance. Lt Gen Jad added that the Naval Forces' foreign contacts will now seek to develop and modernize the Naval units and their equipment and weapons. With regard to cooperation between Egypt and the Arab countries, he said that Egypt is ready to shoulder its Arab responsibilities in the fields of guidance and training if the Arab countries so wish.

As for the post-1990 armament theories, the Naval Forces commander stated that the post-1990 threat [as received] must be assessed. He noted that the necessary studies have been made in this respect in order to pinpoint the direction which armament for the Egyptian Naval Forces should take. These studies, he added, were formulated into a plan for the Armed Forces in which the needs of all the military branches as a whole will be defined. [passage omitted]

Lt Gen Jad then spoke about acquiring certain types of equipment and systems for the Naval Forces locally. He said: This is being done in cooperation with the Ministry of War Production and the Arab Industrialization Organization. We are in constant touch with them with regard to the development of certain weapons. There is cooperation with the Ministry of War Production to develop the 243-mm artillery that will be used aboard Naval units after incorporating all the necessary compo-

nents involved in direction and fire in Egypt. This system will then have the required accuracy to be used by the Naval units. [passage omitted]

Commenting on his recent visit to the United States at the end of his press conference, Lt Gen Jad said that it was the first such visit by a commander of the Egyptian Naval Forces for a long time. He added that he had met with most of the U.S. Navy commanders, chiefs of staff, and senior command during this visit. He stated that there was a mutual understanding of the need to develop and strengthen the Egyptian Navy and of the concept to modernize these forces. He stressed that the visit had achieved all its objectives and that both parties will now closely follow up developments to insure that what has been agreed upon will be implemented. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Aide Meets With PLO Official
NC201459 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 20 Oct (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and head of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has met with Sa'id Kamal, deputy head of the PLO's Political Department and a member of the PNC. Kamal said that he had explained the efforts being made by the PLO for the return of Palestinian groups to this organization. The discussion also dealt with various efforts to arrange a preparatory meeting for the international conference on peace in the Middle East, he added.

Statement Regrets Death of Mozambique Leader
NC201709 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The Presidential Office issued a statement today in which it expressed regret for the death of President Samora Machel, leader of the Republic of Mozambique.

The statement said: Egypt has received with deep regret the news that President Samora Machel, leader of the fraternal Republic of Mozambique, and a number of senior officials died in a plane crash. President Samora Machel had led the Mozambican people's heroic struggle for independence. He had exerted all his efforts for the sake of his country's stability and prosperity. He was also one of the noble sons and great leaders of the African Continent who dedicated their lives to achieving Africa's freedom and unity and who firmly confronted the hated racist regime in South Africa.

The Presidential Office statement affirmed that Egypt and all other African people will remember with pride and esteem the sacrifices and honorable struggle which President Samora Machel undertook for his country and the entire African Continent.

The statement added that the Egyptian Government and people send their condolences to the family of the late great leader and to the government and people of the fraternal Republic of Mozambique. They also stress their support for them at this painful moment.

Ghali: Machel's Death 'Shock'
NC201033 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1020 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 20 Oct (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has expressed regret over the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel. He said that the painful incident in which Machel lost his life was a great shock to all those who knew of his struggle for his country's independence and freedom, his sacrifice and efforts on behalf of African unity, and his constant work to eliminate apartheid and achieve security, stability, and prosperity for his country.

Communique No 2,410 on Train Raid, Other Action

JN201807 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,410 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 20 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. We thank God who upholds justice, vanquishes falsehood, guides us on the right path, and infuses us with strength to destroy the soldiers of despotism, to ward off the danger of aggression, and to safeguard our people's security, dignity, and sovereignty.

The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. At 0610 today, there was a destructive air strike against several enemy trains loaded with soldiers, weapons, and military hardware [place not given]. Our valiant eagles saw the trains explode along with the ammunition and military hardware they contained. After carrying out their duty with courage and efficiency, our eagles safely returned with their aircraft to the homeland, praised be God. Let this serve as evidence to the Iranian rulers that we are monitoring all their military movements. By nipping in the bud many of the enemy maneuvers and preparations for aggression, we also crush any foolhardy adventure.

2. Using artillery, tanks, mortars, and other weapons, our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah attacked the enemy areas opposite them, destroying a mechanized column consisting of about 18 vehicles and 3 large enemy groups. Fires and explosions could be seen from the enemy vehicles and ammunition dumps. Our units' fire also inflicted large losses in personnel and forced the enemy to stop its engineering works after destroying some of its equipment and damaging one bulldozer and three vehicles. Our units destroyed eight infantry positions, two vehicles, one heavy-caliber machine gun, and one ammunition dump in other parts of this sector. Some of the rascal Khomeyniites in the infantry positions were killed or wounded.

3. Our units in the I Army Corps northern sector pounded the enemy areas opposite them, killing 10 rascals and wounding 5 others. The enemy was seen evacuating them.

4. Our soldiers in the II Army Corps central sector spotted and pounded an enemy group of soldiers with all types of weapons and forced it to flee after inflicting some human losses, in addition to destroying one 106-mm gun emplacement and one infantry position.

5. A quantity of weapons and materials was seized and four enemy soldiers were wounded in the V Army Corps northern sector.

6. One machine gun and two firing posts were destroyed and one enemy soldier was hit in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

7. Fleeing the inhuman practices of the despotic clique ruling in Iran, some Iranian military personnel defected to our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

8. The forces of the clique of charlatanism shelled the residential areas in the Halabjah and Sirwan areas with long-range artillery, wounding some civilians.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 October 1986

Polish Foreign Trade Minister Concludes Visit

JN201903 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1322 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Oct (INA) — Polish Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik and his accompanying delegation left Baghdad today after a visit to Iraq that lasted several days. Wojcik held talks with a number of Iraqi officials on ways to enhance cooperation between the two friendly countries in a manner that serves their two peoples' interests.

Oil Minister Returns From OPEC Meeting in Geneva

JN201904 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Oct (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi returned to Baghdad tonight after heading the Iraqi delegation to OPEC's ministerial meeting, which was recently held in Geneva.

Awqaf Minister Leaves For Egyptian Visit

JN200936 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0810 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Oct (INA) — 'Abdallah Fadil, Iraqi Awqaf and religious affairs minister, left for Cairo this morning at the head of a religious delegation on a visit to Egypt that will last several days. Fadil will hold talks with Egyptian officials on ways of promoting bilateral cooperation and enhancing Islamic action.

Ramadan Receives Message from Romanian Premier

JN201227 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Oct (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received a written message today from Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu dealing with ways of promoting bilateral relations. The message was delivered by Romanian Ambassador in Baghdad Mihail Diamandopol when he was received by Ramadan here today.

Reportage on Al-Rifa'i Visit to Kuwait

Kuwait Ambassador Welcomes Visit

JN181530 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1432 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Amman, 18 Oct (PETRA) — Kuwaiti Ambassador in Amman Ibrahim al-Bahu has welcomed Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i's visit to Kuwait.

In a statement to a *Jordanian News Agency* correspondent, Al-Bahu said the visit comes within the framework of consultations and coordination between the two fraternal countries and within the context of the joint Arab move to serve Arab causes, headed by the Palestine question. The ambassador explained that part of the talks will be devoted to the discussion of economic, trade, and cultural relations between the two countries and ways to bolster them. He pointed out that economic relations between the two fraternal countries have witnessed a tangible development in the past few years at the instructions of His Majesty King Husayn and His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

The ambassador said there are specific economic projects that will be discussed and included in an economic agreement to be signed during the prime minister's current visit to Kuwait. He expressed hope that the next years, during which the Jordanian 5-year development plan will be implemented, will witness a Kuwaiti contribution to the investment projects contained in the plan.

The Kuwaiti newspapers issued today highlighted on their front pages the visit by Zayd al-Rifa'i and the accompanying delegation to Kuwait.

Al-Rifa'i Returns From Visit

JN201240 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 October 86

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the delegation accompanying him returned to Amman today following a 3-day official visit to Kuwait during which he met with Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of the State of Kuwait, and held talks with Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister.

The talks dealt with current Arab developments and the Palestinian question and the Iraqi-Iranian war, as well as bilateral relations. The two sides also signed an agreement on economic, trade, and technical cooperation. The prime minister and the delegation accompanying him were received at Queen 'Alia International Airport by the deputy prime minister and ministers.

Cabinet Allocates Funds To Improve Refugee Camps

JN210946 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 21 Oct 86 p 20

[Text] Amman — The Council of Ministers has decided to allocate 113,720 dinars to the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs to improve social facilities in the refugee camps in the kingdom. It has been decided to allocate 98,720 dinars to the Ministry of Education as the last installment of the 1987 budget for building the Al-Baq'ah secondary school for girls, and 15,000 dinars to the Al-Balqa' governorate for paving streets in the Al-Baq'ah camp in cooperation with the camp committee, which will collect a similar amount of money from the camp's citizens for this purpose.

Minister Approves Entry of West Bank Olives

JN201703 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Amman, 20 Oct (PETRA) — Agriculture Minister Marwan al-Humud has approved the entry of olives and olive oil from the West Bank to the East Bank to cover the shortage in the East Bank's production of this commodity in accordance with a recommendation by the olive oil committee.

The minister agreed to the entry of 14,920 metric tons of olive oil from 15 November 1986 to 15 August 1987 to cover the shortage in the East Bank's production, which amounts to 7,290 metric tons. The surplus will be exported. He also agreed to the entry of 10,100 metric tons of pickled olives during the same period to cover the shortage in their production, which amounts to 2,934 metric tons. The remainder, which amounts to 7,266 metric tons, will be exported. [passage omitted]

Awqaf Minister Affirms Support for W. Bank

JN200923 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 20 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Amman — [passage omitted] Awqaf Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khayyat has affirmed that the continuous aggressions against the Al-Aqsa Mosque are a Zionist scheme to destroy Al-Aqsa under the pretext of searching for a so-called temple. He added that the Ministry assigned 173 guards to observe and resist any infiltration into or any storming of the Al-Aqsa Mosque by the Jews. [passage omitted]

His eminence affirmed that Jordan will continue, through the Occupied Territory Affairs and Awqaf Ministries, to support our people's steadfastness in the occupied territory and confront all Zionist schemes against the Al-Aqsa Mosque. His eminence added that Jordan is committed to its stands and to paying the salaries of the employees and preachers as well as by supporting the municipalities and construction projects. He said that since 1967, the Awqaf Ministry has been paying the salaries of the imams, employees, muezzins, and caretakers, and since that time they have received an 85 percent increase in their salaries. He said: The Ministry also allocates money for all construction and maintainence work of the 750 mosques [in the West Bank] as well as for maintaining the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Abraham Mosque in Hebron. Dr al-Khayyat stated that the Ministry is directly supervising awqaf affairs in all West Bank areas on which it spends half its budget which amounts to 10 million dinars. In addition to this, he added, and in accordance with His Majesty King Husayn's instructions, Jordan paid for the repairs to the Dome of the Rock and the salaries of all guards at the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

REUTER Cited on Abduction of American in Beirut

NC211209 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1202 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] *REUTER* reports from Beirut that an organization calling itself Revolutionary Justice [Al-'Adalah Al-Thawriyah] sent a statement to a news agency in Beirut today in which it declared that it had kidnapped an American citizen. The organization accused him of working as a spy for the United States and Israel. The organization enclosed with the statement two photos of the kidnapped American.

More on American's Kidnapping

NC211214 Paris AFP in English 1211 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Beirut, Oct 21 (AFP) — The Islamic Organisation of Revolutionary Justice (ORJ) Tuesday claimed to have kidnapped a U.S. national, Edward Austin Tracy, the group's second American hostage since it first appeared last month.

The ORJ statement to a Western press agency in Beirut did not say when or where Mr Tracy had been kidnapped, but said he had been taken because they had "irrefutable proof" that he was a Jewish agent of the Israeli secret service, Mossad, and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The message included a photocopy of the first page of Mr Tracy's passport, which said he was born on November 20, 1930 in Vermont. The passport had expired on September 2.

The ORJ claimed on September 24 to have kidnapped Joseph James Cicippio, 56, an accountant at the American University in Beirut, on September 12.

Also in Lebanon Tuesday two people were hurt when a booby-trapped Mercedes car exploded on a road at Zahlah, 52 km (30 miles) east of Beirut, in the Syrian-controlled Al-Biqa' valley. Correspondents there said the driver and a passer-by were seriously wounded.

Attacks in the Al-Biqa' valley have been on the increase since the beginning of the month after the former head of the Lebanese Forces Christian militia, Elie Hubayqah, established his headquarters there.

Paper Says Israeli Pilot in Al-Biqa' Hospital

NC210656 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The newspaper *Al-Anwar* says that the Israeli pilot captured in the south is receiving medical treatment in a hospital in Al-Biqa' after having been transferred there. No one is allowed to approach him.

Al-Anwar cites reliable sources as saying that the pilot is called (Gon), is blond, 22, and a Romanian Jew. The sources said that he suffered a fracture in his right hand when he parachuted and hit a rock. They said he was carrying a small firearm resembling a Kalashnikov.

Liberation Army Warns Israel on Detainees

NC201221 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Islamic Liberation Army — Forces Operating inside the Occupied Territories has announced that the three Palestinians arrested by the Israeli police on charges of carrying out the Wailing Wall operation are Muhammad Hamdan, Jamal Abu Rayyah, and Ahmad Muhanna. In a call to our radio, the spokesman warned against killing these detainees; otherwise, the Israeli Defense Ministry's fate will be similar to that of the military court in Gaza, he said.

Israel Deploys Tanks North of Security Zone

NC201240 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1115 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The Zionist forces have brought a large number of large armored vehicles into Lebanese territory from the northern part of the so-called security zone during the past few hours. These vehicles, estimated at 20 tanks, 20 trucks, and 10 half-track vehicles, have been deployed in forward military positions, especially on the Hasbayya combat line.

PFLP Accuses Amal of Hostility in Al-Rashidiyah

NC202130 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Security sources have informed the Voice of Lebanon that explosions were heard in the Tyre area from 2100 to 2130 this evening. A state of maximum alert has been declared in the city's [Palestinian] camps.

AFP tonight quoted a Palestinian official in Sidon as saying that the Amal Movement has destroyed three houses belonging to Palestinians between Sidon and Tyre over the last 2 days. The Palestinian official added that the Amal Movement is still preventing 250 Palestinian families from returning to the town of 'Adlun which they left early this month when clashes broke out around the Al-Rashidiyah camp. The Palestinian official noted that the 300 Palestinians who had been arrested by Amal during the fighting have not yet been released.

In a statement issued in Beirut, the PFLP led by George Habash affirmed that the Amal Movement is continuing its siege of Al-Rashidiyah camp, which remains the target of snipers despite a cease-fire agreement. The road leading to Al-Rashidiyah is still closed, the PFLP added, and Red Cross representatives, UNRWA employees, and the official in charge of the camp cannot yet enter it. Amal personnel continue to conduct provocative acts against Al-Rashidiyah inhabitants and insist on their demand that the camp be disarmed. The PFLP also noted that people are continuing to be arrested or evicted by force on a daily basis.

Nepalese, Ghanaian UN Units Replace French in South

NC201750 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The Nepalese and Ghanaian contingents of UNIFIL took over the checkpoints held by the French contingent in Ma'rakah, Burj Rahhal, and Al-Bazuriyah today. This step follows the decision to redeploy the two contingents in the wake of attacks against the French soldiers.

Karami on Dialogue, Ministerial Committee Meetings

NC201633 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following a meeting of the West Beirut Security Coordination Committee on 20 October — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] The committee discussed issues currently of concern to citizens, particularly in light of the random escalation of tension along the combat lines. This illustrates the intention to upset and exacerbate the situation. I just don't understand what wrong these innocent people have done to be the perpetual victim of stubbornness.

We also discussed the remarks uttered by Minister Sham'un with regard to the session scheduled to be held tomorrow, Tuesday, for the election of the Chamber of Deputies. If these remarks were actually serious, it means that the most senior member of the chamber will boycott this session unless the speaker-elect of the Chamber of Deputies announces that he is ready to go to the B'abda or Bikfayya presidential palaces for a meeting with the president of the republic. I consider this demand to be inapplicable to a regime, a law, or a constitution. If Sham'un persists in this stand, then it will obstruct the parliamentary life of this country. From this place, we must declare this to be a grave matter. It must not be raised by either Sham'un or President al-Jumayyil. The constitutional institutions must continue to pursue their work. This is what we have reiterated and done until now. I hope that everyone will abide by this.

We also discussed recent events pertaining to security; namely, explosions, car thefts, and the seizure of certain apartments. It has transpired that such incidents have been occuring these last few days. Therefore, we stressed the need for further vigilance and for efforts to be made in coordination with the effective forces on the ground. I would like to take this opportunity to affirm that there is total commitment in this regard. Everyone is aware that whoever seeks to wreak havoc with the West Beirut security situation is either an alien or an agent. Therefore, we repeat that we will follow up these measures and procedures in order to ensure that the security plan will be able to forge ahead along its sound course. I would like to express my thanks to these forces — to their personnel and commanders — for their efforts and continual vigilance in safeguarding the security of our kinfolk and areas.

[Correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, will it be possible to hold elections for the Chamber of Deputies if Sham'un boycotts the session and if it is impossible to find another person to replace him?

[Karami] The prophet died and the nation managed to live. Therefore, I believe that if Sham'un becomes sick, God forbid, then the next senior deputy will replace him. Consequently, I believe that there are no legal or constitutional factors that will obstruct the convening of the chamber session tomorrow.

[Correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, is there any intention to revive the Ministerial Committee's meetings?

[Karami] We have no objection to this at all. We are only studying the timing for the sake of setting a date for this meeting with their excellencies the ministers.

[Correspondent] Has a date been set in principle for the Ministerial Committee to meet on Friday?

[Karami] I cannot anticipate matters. In view of contacts, however, we will be able to set the date, perhaps before or after Friday.

[Correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, what about the dialogue now that all ministers who were abroad have returned. Your excellency said that you were waiting for these ministers to return. Now that they have, when will the next dialogue session be convened?

[Karami] For your information, not all the ministers are now in Beirut. Dr Salim al-Huss is in Kuwait and is expected to leave for the United States tomorrow. Unless all the ministers are here, it would be impossible to call for a meeting of the dialogue committee.

PSP Political Bureau Issues Statement

NC202016 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] Political Bureau held a meeting today in Al-Mukhtarah under the chairmanship of Walid Junblatt. Various current local and regional issues were discussed. A statement was issued at the end of the meeting which dealt with the developments which had taken place since the mountain war.

The statement reviewed the details of events which have occurred since the 2 November PSP Central Committee meeting. It underlined the pan-Arab and national dimensions of the mountain war which sought to confront the practical and political consequences of the Israeli occupation. The statement said: The PSP and its allies succeeded in bringing an end to Phalangist terrorism and hegemony in the mountain and most of Iqlim Al-Kharrub. Consequently, it was able to bring down the 17 May accord and to open the way for nationalists in Beirut and the [southern] suburb. [passage omitted]

The statement added: The policy of containment, adjustment, and gambling on Amin al-Jumayyil in which we took part has negated the essence of the 17 May accord's downfall. We have

practically fallen under the shadow of an unwritten and unsigned agreement of compliance. Under these circumstances, Amin al-Jumayyil succeeded in benefiting from the holding of the Lausanne and Geneva conferences. He was able circumvent the downfall of the 17 May accord through his agreement to reforms which had been unanimously approved. He then acted to invalidate and obstruct them and impedethe work of the so-called national unity government, preventing it from achieving what had been agreed upon. In the meantime, the presence of that government provided him with the necessary cover and time to persist in a policy of oppression, assassination, terrorism, and the liquidation of foes.

The statement then commented on the issue of the army. It said that the building of the army on national foundations will guarantee the protection of Lebanon, the required democratic system, and an integral national role with Syria in confronting aggression on the basis of an Arab strategy. [passage omitted]

The PSP political bureau statement also dealt with the Lebanese-Palestinian wound created by the camps war. It noted: The results of this war have constituted a heavy blow to national action. It is very difficult to belittle the negative effects this war has had on a national confrontation of the isolationist plan. The need for persistent and constant action to overcome this, regardless of the sacrifices, must be underlined. The Palestinian factor in the Lebanese situation is not transient. It will be impossible to close the Lebanese file if there are no intentions to resolve the Palestinian issue.

Birri Views Dialogue 'Obstructors'
NC210912 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of justice and hydroelectric resources, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, and Amal Movement leader, has described as very positive the results of meetings he held with Syrian officials in Damascus over the past 2 week.

Addressing visitors, Minister Birri talked about the government dialogue and reasserted that it had achieved nothing because of the mentality with which the eastern area interlocutors deal with fateful issues. He said: We entered into dialogue with a very flexible and logical attitude. We offered them every assistance to resolve all political disputes and build a sovereign, free, and independent homeland, but they refused and continued to hold on to their position. We are proposing to them solutions that are compatible with the changes that have come about in Lebanon and in the rest of the Arab world since 1943. Everyone's salvation lies in political reforms and in preparing the ground for a new constitution that will ensure justice and equality and that will lead to the abolition of political sectarianism. In this way, their sons and ours will live in an impregnable homeland with equal rights and duties.

Minister Birri added: Dialogue will be hopeless and unproductive as long as they behave this way, which belies their daily claims that they support dialogue and that we are the ones who are obstructing it. We say: He who rejects injustice is not an obstructor; he who tries to impose injustice at times through force and at others through dialogue is the only obstructor.

Al-Murabitun Urges Cyprus To Release Weapons
NC181918 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] The [Independent Nasirite Movement] Al-Murabitun today announced that it seeks to return a military balance to West Beirut in light of the continuing raids, kidnapping, and imposition of protection money by certain powers that dominate it. Al-Murabitun made this announcement in a statement that also urged the Cypriot authorities to release a shipment of arms consigned to its men in West Beirut.

Al-Asad Sends Message to Sofia Journalists Conference

JN201755 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1415 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Sofia, 20 Oct (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad has expressed the gratitude of Syria — government, people, and leader — for the stand of the International Journalists Federation in support of the Arab nation's struggle against Zionism and colonialist and imperialist machinations.

In a letter addressed to the 10th conference of the International Journalists Federation currently being held in Sofia, President al-Asad voiced Syria's support for the organization, which has, since its inception, stood up to aggression, injustice, and exploitation; upheld free speech; and responded to people's aspirations, standing by right and justice, exposing inequity, and calling for peace and international relations based on equality and mutual respect.

The defeat of fascism in World War II, he said, had held out hope that a situation would emerge in which peace prevailed under the UN principles. But these hopes, he added, were soon to vanish thanks to avarice on the part of colonialist and imperialist powers and their pursuit to dominate and expolit other nations and bring them into their spheres of influence. Thus, instead of reduced spending on weapons, an arms race developed to produce ever more deadly and destructive types. The president said that the capitalist nations, above all the United States, are out to secure a monopoly of the information arena worldwide to brainwash and misinform people everywhere. The United States chooses to forget that, in the late 19th century, it suffered from hostile information efforts and that it had to grapple with colonial Europe's information domination, complaining then that Europe had a monoply of the information arena and distorted news of the American continent, said the president.

Syria and the Arab homeland, he noted, have had more than their share of harm from the unjust and ferocious war waged by imperialist and Zionist media against Third World countries. These media, the letter added, have gone to great lengths to propagate falsehoods, distortions, and misrepresentations, citing the U.S. Administration's disinformation campaign against Libya.

President Al-Asad called attention to the destructive effect that the news media of imperialism and Zionism have on people's destinies and world peace. This dramatizes the need for a new world information system whereby friendly and Third World nations could stem the tide of capitalist monopopy of the news media, he asserted.

The president said that the Syrian press is a tool used in the struggle of the people as an image of their goals and aspirations, championing justice and refuting the enemies' injustice, contributing to the battle against aggression and exploitation, and combating terrorism and its major sponsors: imperialism and Zionism.

Concluding his message to the 10th conference of the International Journalists Federation, President al-Asad wished them every success and hoped its result would consolidate the struggle for the well-being, security, and happiness of mankind. [passage omitted]

Al-Shar' 'Satisfied' with Tunis Meeting Results

JN201052 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1015 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] In Tunis, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has expressed his satisfaction over the results of the Arab League Council's meetings. In a statement to reporters, Al-Shar' said the Syrian delegation explained clearly the great dangers and negative effects resulting from the enemy prime minister's meeting with the Moroccan king. Al-Shar' added that the Arab foreign ministers unanimously affirmed their rejection of separate initiatives and partial solutions to the Arab-Israeli conflict as well as their categorical rejection of direct negotiations with the enemy. He added that the Arab foreign ministers left the Ifrane issue for the coming Arab summit.

Returns From Meetings 20 Oct

JN201605 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1333 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 20 Oct (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' returned to Damascus from Tunis this afternoon after leading the country's delegation to the Arab League Council's 86th session. The minister left Tunis this morning. He was seen off by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, 'Umar al-Sayyid, head of Syria's permanent delegation to the Arab League, and the delegation members.

AL-BA'TH: Shamir Preparing For Imminent Aggression

JN200910 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 20 Oct 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The United States Is With Israel for Aggression" *Al-Ba'th* says: the last meeting of enemy government under Peres yesterday was a military meeting completely shrouded in secrecy. It was also the first meeting in Shamir's era, which begins today.

Since we are absolutely certain that the rotation between the leaders of the Zionist military establishment will bring nothing new to the realities of the Arab-Zionist conflict, our viewpoint on what is taking place within the Zionist entity will continue to be based on our complete understanding of the designs and objectives of this enemy which seeks to commit aggression and to expand. Peres ended his term in office with barbaric raids against southern Lebanon and its villages while Shamir, at the beginning of his term in office, is preparing to commit a similar, if not a more comprehenisve, aggression. Evidence of this preparation is plentiful. Following the Jerusalem operation, Shamir said that he could not believe that had taken place, especially since the fedayeen had struck a military target. Immediately following Shamir's usual menacing statements, Washington announced its

readiness to grant Israel the position of first ally and to open its coffers and arsenals to it.

Washington's announcement which coincided with the joint maneuvers between enemy forces and U.S. ground, air, and naval forces has come in support of terrorist Shamir and as a clear sign to escalate military actions in the region.

Al-Ba'th concludes: From this premise, the massive troops Israel sent to the Lebanese-Palestinian borders mean that the aggression is imminent and that Shamir will complete Peres' policy. Both of them embody Zionist designs toward the region.

We repeat and stress that we do not differentiate between this or that bloc within the enemy entity; we clearly announce that the aggression will not terrorize us. We will forcefully confront it no matter the magnitude of the U.S. Administration's support for the Zionist enemy. The two strategic allies must learn lessons from what is taking place in southern Lebanon.

Damascus Radio Comments on Arab Unity

JN201611 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1145 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Arab foreign ministers who met in Tunis have recommended the convening of an Arab summit conference as soon as possible. This decision as well as the visit to Damacus and Baghdad by Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has prompted much comment in Arab media organs calling for Arab solidarity, unity of Arab ranks, and common Arab action.

Everybody prefers unity of ranks to divisions, common Arab action to Arab fragmentation, and coordination among Arab states to differences. Support for unity of Arab ranks, common Arab action, Arab solidarity, and political, economic, and military coordination among the Arab states comes not only from a belief in Arab unity as destiny but from the intrinsic individual interests of each Arab state and the narrow regional interests of each.

It is very nice to speak about unity of ranks, but too much talk about this subject in the past and the present situation of Arab relations and differences have made Arab citizens very careful to examine deeds before words. If words were useful all Arab states would have been united a long time ago and Arab unity or the united Arab states would have resolved many of the important pan-Arab issues. Regrettably, deeds were in many cases not in harmony with the beautiful and enthusiastic words, and good intentions came up against a painful and regrettable situation that wasted all available opportunities and potential.

Reviewing relations among the Arab states at this delicate stage in the region, we conclude that these relations will not satisfy a friend, please a believer in unity or an Arab sympathizer, or serve pan-Arab interests. The Arab masses, who believe in Arab unity and that in this unity lies the Arabs' strength, their sharp weapon against their enemies, and their victory tool in their decisive battle against the Zionist-imperialist enemy, are looking for unified Arab action, real Arab solidarity, common Arab action, and objective honest coordination among the Arab states.

There are many available bases for common Arab action, Arab coordination, and even unionist Arab work. At the top of these bases is the fact that the worsening Zionist danger, which is supported by U.S. imperialism, does not spare one Arab country from the Gulf to the ocean and does not hide its regional ambitions in the Arab countries as well as its ambitions to achieve political, economic, military, and cultural hegemony in the region. Anyone looking at maps of Palestine in 1947, 1948, 1967, and 1982 will find that the Zionist danger is not theoretical or an idea in a book but a material and real danger which constitutes a decisive pan-Arab challenge threatening the Arabs' present, future, and existence. This makes the battle with the Zionsit enemy a basic and central pan-Arab battle before which all other issues and differences will be less important. Any retreat before the Israeli enemy and before the secret of its life and its protector — the United States — constitutes a stab to the pan-Arab issue and abandonment of the pan-Arab battle against the real enemy. After the past bitter experiences, it has become clear that there will be no unity of ranks on the basis of Camp David, which means accepting subservience to the United States and capitulation to Israel, that there will be no common Arab action against anything other than the Israeli enemy and the fateful pan-Arab battle against it, and that there will be no Arab coordination in anything other than curbing the Zionist danger, liberating the occupied Arab territory, and regaining the Palestinian people's national rights.

Syria has always been the vanguard in the unified Arab action and an example in mobilizing Arab potential in the arena of conflict with Zionism and imperialism. Syria always extends a strong and honest hand to any Arab who wants to close Arab ranks on the baisis of struggle against the Zionsit danger, against imperialism, and against all trend toward defeatism and retreat before the enemy.

Cabinet Reviews Efforts To Curb Financial Speculation

JN202045 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus — The Council of Ministers held a meeting under Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at 1100 today. There was a general review of some negative factors resulting from the failure to implement the enacted laws and regulations as well as the measures being taken by the government.

Dr Al-Kasm asserted that there are examples of defects which cannot be allowed to continue. He said: We have terminated the financial speculation that took the form of a political-economic onslaught to shake the monetary stability of the country. Matters have now returned to their normal economic course. We have also taken effective meassures against smuggling with increasingly positive results. We are now about to terminate all forms of specualtion.

The prime minister explained: We have offered ample room for the active, productive national capital so that it will play its role in various fields of agricultural and industrial investments.

It is our duty to protect and support this capital so that it will be a constructive, fruitful potential instead of turning into a wasted potential. In this way we will close the doors to parasitic persons, brokers, and the like who are doing harm to the great development achievements of this country. They also harm the living standard of this people's sons, who are offering the greatest sacrifices to continue the development march and bolster the postion of confrontation and steadfastness against the enemies of both Syria and the Arab nation.

The prime minister also stressed that we should firmly proceed in two parallel lines: the line of continuous development and increasing production and improving specifications; and the line of accurate, developed organization that eradicates any defect in any field.

At the end of this review, two ministerial committees were formed. The first committee will study all types of infringements of the provisions of legislative decree No. 45 issued in 1980 on the distribution of houses belonging to the state and the public sector as well as the conditions for disposing of them in order to competely eliminate these infringements. In this way the owners of these houses will be those who deserve them and not those who trade with them contrary to the law and its social and popular objectives.

The second ministerial committee will lay down a system of buying and selling cars that belong to the public and private sectors and for confining the buying and selling operations to the (Afto machine) car corporation to eliminate all types of speculation.

The Council of Ministers then discussed the topics on its agenda and approved some of them.

Shamir Wins Knesset Confidence Vote
TA201415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and his Cabinet ministers ended their swearing-in ceremony at the Knesset a short while ago. Earlier the Knesset had approved the new government by a majority of 82 to 17. Three coalition Knesset members abstained in the vote: Alignment's 'Abd al-Wahab Darawshah and Hayim Ramon, and Shinuy's Mordekhay Virshubsky. The debate which preceded the vote lasted about 6 hours.

The Shamir-led government is now convened at the Knesset building for its first session to approve the renewed appointment of the deputy ministers. When this meeting is over the Knesset plenum will reconvene, within the coming hour, to endorse the appointment of the deputy ministers.

The changeover ceremony at the prime minister's office will take place tomorrow morning.

New Cabinet Meets; Appoints Deputy Ministers
TA201623 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The prime minister is to present his new government to President Herzog this evening. The ceremony will be broadcast on Network B at 1845.

Earlier this evening, the government headed by Yitzhaq Shamir convened and appointed the five deputy ministers, who also served in the previous government. No decision has yet been reached regarding the sixth deputy minister from the Alignment, because three Alignment Knesset members are competing for the position.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the government also approved the composition of the political Inner Cabinet without any changes. Yitzhaq Moda'i will not be a member of the Inner Cabinet.

The government also approved the appointment of Yosi Beilin as Foreign Ministry political director. Minister 'Ezer Weizman opposed this appointment.

Shamir Presents New Government to Herzog
TA201825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] After the new government had been approved by the Knesset, Prime Minister Shamir presented the ministers to President Hayim Herzog. At the presidential residence was reporter Jeff Black:

The presentation of the new Cabinet bore a striking resemblance to an important soccer match. The ministers lined themselves up in the reception area of the president's house, ready to shake the hand of President Hayim Herzog, accompanied by the new Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and outgoing Premier Shim'on Peres. The one minister standing out in the line was Shoshana Arbeli-Almozlino, the new minister of health and the only woman in the Cabinet.

After the presentation, the president gave a short speech, calling on the national unity government to continue its work in solving the country's pressing problems. Herzog also noted in his address that many thought that the government, composed of the country's political rivals, would not last, and he expressed his satisfaction that this had not been the case. In reply, Prime Minister Shamir thanked the president for his work, especially over the past week when there were difficulties in finalizing the rotation.

After the speeches, the ministers toasted the success of the new government, and then it was into the presidential sukkah for light refreshments.

Shamir, Peres Officially Trade Places
TA210830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir officially traded places in the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry today. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports on the two ceremonies:

[Begin recording] [Ben-'Ami] Shim'on Peres was the first to arrive at the Prime Minister's Office at 0855 and he shook hands with the employees. The office is still empty, and the new employees who will be working in Yitzhaq Shamir's office are beginning to occupy their new quarters. At exactly 0900, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir arrived and the host, Shim'on Peres, opened the ceremony:

[Peres] Mr Prime Minister, 25 months ago you handed this office over to me. Now I am returning it to you with minimal wear-and-tear, in good shape. [laughter] I would like to heartily thank all the workers who shouldered most of the hard labor and to wish you luck in your high and important office. We will work together, as we have in the past.

[Ben-'Ami] Then followed handshakes and toasts were raised. The photographers were busy clicking their cameras and the person who, until a moment ago, was the guest but who is the landlord from this moment on, responded:

[Shamir] Mr Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, in democracies all over the world a ceremony like this is a rarity, but it is nonetheless part of democratic life. Here it is still exciting and moving, but here, too, people are gradually beginning to get used to it. It shows that our country is maturing. In addition to this, as you noted, 25 months ago we signed an agreement which we are now promptly fulfilling. This is cause for satisfaction, and we have shown that we have honorably withstood a moral test. That entire agreement is part of the decision we each reached over 2 years ago to launch an experiement, unprecedented in Israel and almost unparalleled anywhere else in the world, to establish a national unity government. I believe that both you and I have no reason today to regret that decision. I hope, in fact I am sure, that we will march together along the same path and

will continue to serve our country out of recognition of the need to protect the welfare of this country. [end recording]

LE MONDE Interviews Peres 11 Oct

PM211010 Paris LE MONDE in French
11 Oct 86 p 6

[Interview with outgoing Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Alain Frachon in Paris — date not given]

[Text] Shim'on Peres has kept his word. Right to the end he has continued to play the cohabitation game that extends to rotation between his party, the Labor Party, and his partners-cum-opponents on the right grouped in the Likud. After the undecided elections in September 1984, the two parties agreed on a minimum program. They formed a government of national unity on an equal footing, led first by Mr Peres and then, for the last 2 years before the parliamentary term ends (in 1988), by Likud leader Yitzhak Shamir. Mr Peres completed his term despite the fact that many people thought he would take the first opportunity during thefirst 2 years to provoke a split in the coalition, return to the voters,and try to obtain a real majority.

The prime minister hands in his government's resignation this Friday 10 October and hands it over to Mr Shamir. As planned, Mr Peres takes over the foreign affairs portfolio from the new "boss." He is doing so calmly. At least this is the impression which emerges from the interview he granted us during a brief visit to Paris during which he had the opportunity to talk with Mr Chirac and Mr Mitterrand.

Does Mr Peres intend to wait another 2 years (the end of the parliamentary term) before trying to regain his prime minister's post? He replied immediately and categorically: "Yes, I will wait." Only a "change" in the running of the economy or foreign policy — which were outlined in 1984 — could "endanger the coalition" he explained. But, although he is prepared to be patient, Mr Peres has no intention of behaving like a "civil servant" and in his new position he intends to "continue the diplomatic initiatives" launched during the past 2 years.

[Frachon] What if the new prime minister uses his authority over all the cabinet members to make things difficult for you?

[Peres] Of course he has the right to direct foreign policy and the ability to do so; but so do I. I hope there will not be any conflict; despite the change in prime minister we still have a coalition cabinet — a cabinet that still comprises two equal parts which must work according to the guidelines laid down in the 1984 program.... I think that the Labor Party and the Likud can work together to seek peace until there are prospects for negotiations. We can go this far together. But, as soon as it comes to negotiating, the two parties will be unable to work together because of their differences. The Israeli voters will then have to decide.

[Frachon] Do you envisage this happening before the coalition government ends (1988)?

[Peres] This does not depend on us alone, but also on the Arab world.

[Frachon] But is Mr Shamir not following you in your efforts to revive the peace process?

[Peres] I have the right to continue the policy I have launched. There is nothing in the constitution which prevents me from doing so and I intend to be very active.

[Frachon] So, you are going to continue to seek negotiations with Jordan, or with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation on the future of the occupied territories, despite the fact that Mr Shamir is opposed to any territorial concessions and wants to strengthen the settlements in these territories.

[Peres] Yes. Moreover decisions on settlements can only be made by a cabinet meeting comprising as many Labor Party ministers as Likud ministers. A majority is required to make a decision on new settlements and therefore the situation will not change.

[Frachon] You say that you are prepared to negotiate with "authentic" Palestinian representatives. What does this mean?

[Peres] It means that we will not judge our interlocutors on their opinions, or on the proposals they intend to make; we will not carry out any censorship at this level. What we reject is violence. The PLO has excluded itself by resorting to terrorism and refusing to accept UN resolutions 242 and 338. We must make a political choice between King Husayn and 'Arafat: We clearly prefer the king.

[Frachon] How do you explain the recent split between the PLO and King Husayn in view of the fact that they reached an agreement a year ago which stipulated that there might one day be a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation between the West Bank and Jordan?

[Peres] I think they have lost confidence in each other. The PLO apparently put forward five preconditions for agreeing in principle to such a confederation: That the Palestinians should have their own flag; their own passport; their own army; their own representatives and; finally, that Palestinians and Jordanians should alternate as leaders of the confederation. This means in fact that the PLO wanted more than just control over the West Bank. It intended to control the whole confederation, including the Jordanian component.

[Frachon] You are now in favor not of a conference but of an "international forum" that could sponsor future peace negotiations in the Near East....

[Peres] This is not important to us; Israel does not need such a forum; we need Jordan to participate in negotiations with us and we are seeking ways to make this easier for it; the forum is a way of doing so.

[Frachon] But Mr Shamir is opposed to this idea....

[Peres] I think that an international forum which would not replace direct negotiations among the parties concerned, and which would not have the power to impose solutions, would be an acceptable solution. Moreover the Knesset has approved this in principle, and it is difficult to oppose its decision.

[Frachon] There were recently preliminary "consular" talks between Israel and the USSR which has not had diplomatic relations with you since 1967. What is the present position?

[Peres] The aim is to open dialogue. I do not think that the Soviets have decided to change their policy toward Israel. A great deal will undoubtedly depend on the forthcoming American- Soviet negotiations. I think that Soviet policy in the Near East will be determined by talks between the two superpowers.

[Frachon] How do you think the conflict between Iran and Iraq will develop?

[Peres] The outcome of the war will not be decided on the front but on the domestic political scene in the two warring countries. They both have military advantages. In Iran's case it is human potential and in Iraq's case it is firepower. The decisive thing will be what happens in the domestic sphere in each country.

[Frachon] What do you think of the recent wave of terrorist attacks against France? Do you think a state is behind them?

[Peres] The problem with terrorism is that you do not have a specific group with a particular strategy; you have many small groups which are interrelated and which, when the opportunity arises, may choose a common target. I do not want to put forward any hypotheses about the responsibility of any state. I will simply say that three countries really support terrorism: Libya, Syria, and Iran.

[Frachon] France wants the Israeli troops deployed in southern Lebanon along the border with Israel to be withdrawn and the UN Interim Force in Lebanon [UNIFIL] to be deployed along this line. Does this not clash with your ideas?

[Peres] I do not think so. We think that UNIFIL is important for Lebanon, not for Israel. We appreciate France's contribution to Lebanon's security and to UNIFIL; we are not opposed to this force but we cannot depend on it for our own security.

[Frachon] What is your general verdict on your cohabitation experiment?

[Peres] Frankly speaking, it is not a system I would recommend; it is better to have a real majority if you can. But the results have been better than anybody expected.

Press Views Rotation of Premiership

TA210810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0430 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *Ha'aretz* believes that at least two topics — namely, the settlement policy in the territories and the issue of international accompaniment — are expected to cause differences of opinion within the coalition in the foreseeable future. Mr Shamir is bound to come under pressure from the Tehiya and even from Likud ranks to expand the settlement activity in the conquered territories. A regional or international political development may force the Cabinet to make decisions that have thus far been avoided. Yet as long as Jordan continues to fail to budge from its longstanding position, the Alignment leaders are under no obligation to raise the issue of relations with Jordan and the Palestinians at this particular moment, making out as though this was a topical issue where handling can suffer no delay. Yitzhaq Shamir promised that his government would avoid squabbling and extremism. However, occasions will no doubt arise when he will have to be reminded of this pledge. Maintaining the government in its present format will apparently depend upon the fulfillment of this promise.

The Jerusalem Post writes that to Mr Shamir and his party colleagues, the indivisibility of Eretz Yisra'el is as manifest a proposition as the unity of the Jewish people. But to the entire government it is not. There is a body of opinion, represented mainly though not exclusively by the Alignment, which holds that insistence on the indivisibility of the land spells the opposite of peace. It is this issue that marks the great divide in the Israeli consciousness today. For Prime Minister Shamir to ignore this obvious fact is to threaten the government's survival.

Davar says that those who believed that the broad coalition government would not reach rotation time found themselves in the wrong, a fact which they may rejoice over or regret, depending on their point of view. Likewise, those who think that the government will not last the remaining 25 months it has to complete its term may also find that they erred and the Cabinet, under Yitzhaq Shamir, may survive. Neither camp is anxious to go to the polls, so that the chance that elections will be held as scheduled is very high. The new government must safeguard and strengthen the achievements of the previous Cabinet in terms of economic recovery. It must also continue to strive to exhaust every political opportunity for peaceful negotiations and it must continue to improve the quality of life in the territories and avoid submitting to pressure on settlement. These are the issues on which the government will be tested, and may it not be faced with new tests. [passage omitted]

Birri Aide Says Pilot Transferred to Beirut

TA201940 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1923 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The crewman of the Israeli Phantom plane who parachuted near Sidon has been transferred to the Amal headquarters in Beirut. This was reported today by one of Nabih Birri's aides. He said that the pilot, about 28 years old, blond and handsome, spoke English well and several words in Arabic.

The Amal member identified himself only as Ahmad. According to him, Palestinian terrorists had tried to shoot at the car that carried the pilot from Sidon to Beirut. The pilot was not injured in the exchange of fire, but one of the Amal members accompanying him sustained injuries and one Palestinian terrorist was killed.

The Amal member said that the plan is to exchange the captive pilot for members of the organization being held in Israeli prisons. According to him, the pilot is still in the Beirut area.

The Amal organization in Sidon has put up the remnants of the Phantom for sale to scrap-dealers. The organization hopes to get approximately $10,000 for the parts.

Beirut Paper on Exchange Talks

TA211136 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] According to a Beirut newspaper, Western diplomats are mediating in efforts to exchange the captured Israeli flier for Lebanese and other prisoners being held by Israel. Details of the report from Arye Hasqell:

[Begin recording] The newspaper is the independent *Al-Liwa'*, and it reports today that according to informed sources diplomatic mediators were told by Israeli officials that they are ready to free Lebanese detainees in exchange for the airman's repatriation. However, the newspaper says that those holding the flier are demanding the release of all Lebanese and Palestinians being held in Israeli jails. This will be in line with the attitude adopted by the leader of the Shi'ite Amal militia, Lebanese Justice Minister Nahih Birri, who is quoted as having said that if reports that the man was in the hands of Amal were accurate, then for sure he should be swapped through international circles for all the Lebanese and Palestinian captives held by the Israeli authorities. *Al-Liwa'* says that about 200 prisoners, including Amal members, are still being held by the South Lebanon Army in the security zone. *Al-Liwa'* also quotes what it calls a source close to those who captured the airman as saying that he is of Romanian origin, age 28, and holds the rank of captain.

Where is the captive flier being held? Here the reports continue to be conflicting, with some saying that he is in the Al-Biqa' Valley, while Beirut's French-language daily *L'Orient Le Jour* today quotes the militiaman who claims to have captured the flier as saying that he was taken to Beirut. The militiaman, named only as Ahmad, also said that the convoy which had taken the prisoner to Beirut came under fire from Palestinians and left-wing Lebanese trying to take him away from Amal. There is no confirmation of these reports from any other sources. [end recording]

Saudi Mediation Between Syria, Iraq 'Impossible'

JN191819 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1435 GMT 19 Oct 86

["Observation" by 'Ezra Shirazi]

[Text] Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz arrived in Damascus yesterday on an official visit the declared objective of which is to achieve reconciliation between Syria and Iraq. If we must assess the possibility of the Saudi mediation's success in achieving reconciliation between Syria's Al-Asad and Iraq's Saddam, then we should ask: What is the extent of Saudi Arabia's influence on Damascus rulers, and what is its weight in the Arab arena in general?

Some people in our region believed — and perhaps still believe — that Saudi Arabia has a great and a serious influence in the Arab arena due to its richness and to the financial aid it extends to various Arab sides and regimes. However, during the recent decade, particularly during the 1980's, it has been proven that this is an incorrect belief and that Saudi Arabia is impotent. For years it has become clear one time after another that Riyadh is unable to effectively influence the Damascus rulers and to convince them to stop their effective support for Iran's Khomeyni and its war against fraternal Iraq which has been raging since 1980. During the past 11 years, Saudi Arabia showed extreme impotence in putting an end to the Damascus rulers' contentiousness and bloody foolishness in the Lebanese arena. Moreover, Saudi Arabia has showed complete impotence in stopping the Damascus rulers' deadly opposition to Yasir 'Arafat, despite the fact that they know that Saudi Arabia has supported him politically and financially throughout years. The Damascus rulers expelled Yasir 'Arafat from Damascus, besieged him in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' and Tripoli, and later expelled him forcibly from Tripoli following intra-Palestinian fighting and bloodshed. The Damascus rulers have never concealed their determination to destroy 'Arafat's leadership. Within this framework, they formed the so-called Palestine National Salvation Front from the leaders of the factions which oppose 'Arafat so that it could be an alternative organization to 'Arafat's organization.

Among the other important developments which Saudi Arabia has failed to influence is, for example, Riyadh's impotence in preventing the Arab summits from reaching decisions against Egypt following its signing of the Camp David accords and the peace treaty with Israel. Also to be mentioned is Riyadh's failure to influence the minority of extremist Arab rulers and to prevent them from foiling all attempts to hold an Arab summit in Riyadh during the past 4 years.

It is known that Saudi Arabia has also failed in all of its unilateral or joint mediations with Algeria and others states to achieve reconciliation between President Hafiz al-Asad and Yasir 'Arafat, between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, or among Yasir 'Arafat and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Murgahah] and other dissident leaders. If the Saudi rulers desire for a leading position in the Arab arena and for filling the vacuum of leadership which was left by Egypt, we ask: How can this Saudi ambition be in line with the series of signs of their impotence in the Arab arena? Is anyone who desires a leading position or role following the ostrich method that buries its head in sand? Is the leadership's role represented by appeasing the extremists, contentious people, and the elements of a negative and destructive nature, or by bribing them? Or, is the leadership's role represented, from the Saudi rulers' viewpoint, by the policy of maneuvering and playing on a tight rope in the Arab arena? Or is it represented by finding a common denominator in order to embark on it?

Impotence in itself is not a shame, because every man has certain abilities and limitations. However, what is shameful is pretending that you have powers which you do not have. The conclusion is that all of the aforementioned signs of Saudi Arabia's impotence make the possibility of Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ib 'Abd al-'Aziz's success in his new mediation between Syria's Al-Asad and Iraq's Saddam impossible. The fact which has become very clear throughout the years is that all of the funds and aid Saudi Arabia has extended and is extending to the Damascus rulers has not given the Riyadh rulers an effective influence. This is not to

say that this has not given them any true respect from the Damascus rulers. Moreover, the Saudi people's funds which the Damascus rulers receive every year do not only constitute a bribe, but also blackmail in the true sense of the world. This blackmail is not different from what in English is called "protection funds," which the Mafia gangs and other organizations of organized crime received.

Polish Representative Visits Foreign Ministry
TA201147 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Poland's new diplomatic representative to Israel, Stefan Kwaitukozsky, this morning visited the Jerusalem Foreign Ministry for the first time and expressed the hope that Israeli-Polish relations will continue to grow stronger. Our correspondent reports that this representative had served in the Polish Embassy in Israel in the 1950's as a second secretary. He expressed joy at the opportunity given him in serving here again.

During this morning's visit the Polish representative dealt mainly with technical matters that concern the representation and the Foreign Ministry but also held short talks with Hanan Bar-On, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry, and with members of the ministry's East Europe Division.

Plans Dropped To Purchase Nuclear Reactors From France
TA200555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Israel has dropped its plans to buy nuclear reactors from France because of the unprofitability of such an investment in view of the low price of other energy sources. Our economic affairs correspondent has learned that Israel is now looking into the possibility of involving its scientists in research on the latest generation of nuclear plants in various countries. Reacting to this report, a spokesman for the Energy Ministry said that Israel is leaving all its options open.

Relations With Sri Lanka Moving Forward
TA191012 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 19 Oct 86

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris]

[Text] Israeli-Sri Lankan relations took a major step forward this month with the start of Israeli participation in the giant Mahawali River agricultural development project, for which some $4 billion in international funds have been allocated.

A sign of the improved relations with Sri Lanka, which last year alloweed Israel to open an interest section in Colombo, was the meeting between Foreign Minister Shamir and Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Hamid in New York last month, when Shamir attended the opening of the UN General Assembly session. At the meeting, kept secret until now, Hamid asked Shamir for "explanations" about the Middle East situation.

An Israeli agricultural settlement expert left a fortnight ago for Sri Lanka and a commercial expert is due to fly out next week to study what Israel can contribute to the project. Israeli economic officials expect that Israeli companies could participate in the major housing and infrastructure work, which aims to resettle some 200,000 Sri Lankans in the Mahawali River Valley after dams have been constructed and the land readied for cultivation.

Further Israeli experts are expected to travel to Sri Lanka in the near future.

Israel hopes that the project will generate major Sri Lankan import of Israeli goods, and that the multi-layered economic cooperation that will develop will lead to the restoration of full diplomatic relations between the two countries within a year or two.

Sri Lanka's minister of developments is due to visit Israel in January.

Ra's al-Burqa' Compensation Talks Under Way
TA200549 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Justice Ministry Director General Me'ir Gabay and former Attorney General Yitzhaq Zamir have arrived in Egypt for discussions of the compensation arising from last year's Ra's al-Burqa' killings. Professor Zamir, although no longer a civil servant, is donating his services at no charge. Heading the Egyptian team will be that country's deputy minister of justice.

Expert Sees Jordan Approval of West Bank Situation
NC211015 Paris AFP in English 1008 GMT 21 Oct 86

[By Alain Navarro]

[Text] Jerusalem, Oct 21 (AFP) — Israel's new right-wing Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will have tacit Jordanian approval for continuing the Jewish colonisation of the Israel-occupied West Bank of the Jordan, according to an Israeli expert. Researcher Meron Benvenisti told *Agence France-Presse* that Mr Shamir would be able to maintain and perhaps increase the rate of Jewish settlement of the West Bank without upsetting Amman.

The number of Jewish settlers increased by 40 per cent to its present 60,000 during the last two year's of the government of Mr Shamir's predecessor, Shim'on Peres, although the rate of settlement has fluctuated — 15,000 in 1984, 9,000 in 1985 and 8,000 so far this year.

Jordan's official stance is that it wants Israel to cede the West Bank to form a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation across the River Jordan, and that it would govern that confederation with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

But King Hussayn of Jordan broke off personal contact with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat in February, and Amman has since closed

25 PLO offices in Jordan and expelled the deputy commander-in-chief of Palestinian forces, Khalil al-Wazir.

Mr Benvenisti, an acknowledged international expert on the occupied territories, said Jordan seemed prepared to turn a blind eye to colonisation in return for a share of influence in the region, to improve the lot of Palestinians and show them their interests were better served by Jordan than by the PLO. He said: "Israel and Jordan seem to have concluded, with the help of an enthusiastic United States Government, a tacit accord on the division of responsibilities in the occupied territories.

"Israel maintains its hold on what it needs most — land, security, infrastructure. But Jordan can influence to an ever greater extent the lives of the 1.3 million Palestinians." He accused Israel of turning its back on the prospect of a lasting Middle East peace, and said it was institutionalising its occupation of the West Bank at minimum cost.

He said the one factor liable to upset the arrangement was the ability of Palestinian nationalists in the West Bank to set up their own economic and welfare networks. He said: "This process has already started, and it will surprise both the Israelis and the Jordanians."

Gaza Council Establishes Body for New Settlement

TA182017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] The Gaza Settlement Council has appointed a small actions committee that will try to establish a new settlement in the district, to be called Dugit. The settlement, which will be established 5 km south of Ele Sinay, has already been approved by the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs. The Settlement Council has also instructed that committee to approach the Gaza Civilian Administration tomorrow with a request for help in establishing a civilian guard in the district, which will be subordinate to the general Civilian Guard that operates inside the Green Line.

Treasury Sees 'Huge Gap' in Spending, Revenue

TA191005 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 19 Oct 86 p 1

[Report by economic correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Text] The Treasury foresees a rough time in the coming fiscal year, as the belief spreads in the ministry's top echelons that a huge gap between government spending and revenue is inevitable. "It is clear that we will have to cut the budget again by several hundred million dollars," a senior finance ministry official said.

Finance Minister Nisim on Friday convened a first discussion of the next fiscal year's budget, hearing division heads survey expected developments. No decisions were taken, but further meetings are totake place after Sukkoth.

Treasury officials say that even if the $350 million cut approved by the Cabinet this year is carried out, there will be an urgent need to chop the budget again. Spending on social services will go up by two per cent, the Defence Ministry has asked for an extra $200 million, repayment is coming up for huge internal debts, and a large drop in tax revenue is forecast.

Part of the Treasury's problem stems from the NIS 1.9 billion to be repaid in the first stage of the bank shares arrangement. This is in addition to the NIS 5b. in other government debts to the public that will soon fall due. "We will reschedule a large part of the payments, but we will have a rough time doing it," a ministry official told *The Jerusalem Post*.

The ministry is also expecting a drop in tax revenue of about $170 million, with several taxes, such as the car levy and tax on child allotments, due to end.

Revenue will also drop due to a planned reduction of customs duties, in accordance with agreements with the European Community. The reductions will take effect on January 1, and will take $200m. in revenue out of next year's budget. In addition, employers will be paying $300m. less to the National Insurance Institute.

Due to the fall in revenue it is not clear if the planned tax reform can be implemented, although Nisim is determined to introduce it this year. The plan calls for scrapping some tax exemptions and a reduction in tax rates.

Austria Seeks Clarifications on New Ambassador

TA211111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Austrian Ambassador to Israel Otto Pleinert visited the Foreign Ministry this morning to seek clarifications on Israel's failure to appoint a new ambassador to his country. Austrian sources have explained, however, that the ambassador was not instructed to threaten a similar move on the part of his country and that, furthermore, the statements by the Austrian foreign minister, as reported from Vienna, were likewise not meant as a threat. Our correspondent reports that the ambassador was told today that outgoing ambassador Mikha'el Elitzur is still officially the ambassador, although he has returned to Israel in the interim, and that the letters summoning Elitzur back will only be sent with the new ambassador upon the latter's appointment.

Israel expressed its hope that Austria will not decide to lower the level of its representation in Israel. Our correspondent notes that general elections will be held in Austria next month and that it is highly unlikely that Israel will appoint a new ambassador before the elections. No date for that has thus far been set.

ALGERIA

Reportage on Visit by Italian Prime Minister

Craxi Arrives 20 Oct

LD201949 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The head of the Italian Government arrived in Algiers this afternoon on a working visit. [passage omitted]

Upon arrival the delegation went to the VIP lounge for a short rest during which Craxi made a statement to newsmen. He pointed out the good-neighbor relations between the two countries, which are strengthening. He added that the future promised that they will continue to grow stronger. He said that this visit was a working and friendship visit to discuss issues of mutual and regional concern. He added: We need to exchange views on issues which preoccupy the two sides. This is complicated, particularly because there are issues for which no solutions have been found yet.

He concluded by saying: Efforts have to be made to prepare a plan to concentrate efforts to make this region a lake of security and peace. [passage omitted]

Talks Begin With Bendjedid

LD202310 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Talks between President Chadli Bendjedid and Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, who is on a working visit to Algeria, began late this afternoon at the Al-Mithaq residence. The talks took place in the presence of Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi and Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. Following the talks the president of the republic hosted a dinner for Craxi and the delegation accompanying him. Present at the dinner were all the members of the Political Bureau and the government, high-ranking party and state officials, and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Algeria. [passage omitted]

LIBYA

Jallud Comments on Pan-Arab Command Meeting

LD201351 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1140 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Oct (JANA) — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, secretary general of the General Secretariat of the Pan-Arab Command of the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland, stated after a General Secretariat meeting that the Secretariat has decided not to issue a political statement because the aim of the Command leadership is to find a national awakening and introduce a qualitative change in the confrontation with the enemy and in the Arab situation. The Secretariat will concentrate on achieving these aims and implementing the resolution of the Command leadership.

Egypt Cited as Being 'Occupied' by U.S.

LD201744 Tripoli JANA in English 1645 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 16, Al Tomor 20, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The *Green March* newspaper has pointed out that U.S. maneuvres that are going to be conducted by U.S. troops next month in the western Sahara and on the south western coast of Egypt, i.e., in the region close to the Great Jamahiriyah. [sentence as received]

The above paper published by the revolutionary committees out today has stressed that these new U.S. military manoeuvres indicate that Egypt has become occupied in its entirety by the Americans.

These manoeuvres also prove that the Egyptian regime has come to play a main role within the framework of the terrorist schemes that are directed against the liberty and security of the peoples in the region in particular and peoples worldwide in general.

In its commentary the paper has added that the most certain thing is that the Egyptian regime has either made the territory of Egypt as a training-field for U.S.-NATO troops or depot of U.S. weapons and nuclear rubbish, or still an accomplice in imperialist-Zionist-reactionary scheme which is directed against the people of Great Jamahiriyah.

All testimonies, the paper continues, point out that the Egyptian regime is playing the two roles: One it has sold out the Egyptian lands, airspace and territorial waters, apart from making the lands of Egypt a launching-pad for aggression against the Libyan Arab people and the other peoples in the region. One may become convinced that the Egyptian regime is compatible completely with the imperialist machinations that aim at targeting the forces of revolution and African and international liberation.

The paper concludes by saying that any observer of the events going on in Egypt expects that the situation there will be toppled once and for all.

The oncoming days are rife with surprises. They are certainly not recorded by U.S.A. They are expected and do exist in the records of the revolutionary forces.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Returns 20 Oct, Comments on Visits

EA202020 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1755 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Oct (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi returned here this evening with his delegation after concluding a visit to the United States, UN Headquarters, Turkey, Britain, and France. He was received on arrival at Khartoum Airport by senior state officials.

In a statement to SUNA today, Al-Mahdi said that during his short visit to France the day before yesterday, Saturday, which was not part of his foreign tour program, he met French President

Francois Mitterrand and discussed with him the development of relations between the two countries in all fields.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said the most important results and achievements of his foreign tour were to inform the world about Sudan's new democratic policies based on good-neighborliness without alliances and nonalignment and to open up relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries of the world.

Al-Mahdi said that during his visits to the United States and Europe he discussed problems of an international nature that are obstructing Sudan and the possibility of the international community contributing to solving them through bilateral cooperation between Sudan and friendly countries for the purpose of achieving two main objectives — economic viability and finally getting rid of begging as well as being able to have a strong national defense.

Al-Mahdi added that the purpose of his visit was to explain Sudanese issues to world public opinion, especially the United States and Britain, in a clear manner so that Sudan's desire for a peaceful colution to its problems is made known and to explain the nature of the rebellion led by John Garang, that it is a terrorist movement and a tool of foreign aggression.

Al-Mahdi said that the visit also included the Islamic Conference in Istanbul and meeting with the prime minister and members of the Turkish government within the framework of welcoming the growing importance of Turkey's role by virtue of its Islamic affiliation.

Al-Mahdi said that the effects of the tour would be felt in Sudan since Khartoum will be welcoming from this month onward a number of delegations to discuss new bases for cooperation.

Al-Mahdi said that he will brief the Council of Ministers on the outcome of his visits so that this can be discussed. A group will be formed after that to follow up the results.

Meanwhile, Al-Mahdi said that in the second half of December he will be making a tour of the regions of Sudan with the aim of learning about the priorities of the regions in the new development plan so that the plan will reflect the correct priorities.

ELF Urges Government To Release Chairman

JN200817 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0650 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Oct (WAKH) — The ELF has appealed to the Sudanese Government to release the leaders of the Eritrean factions and organizations including ELF Executive Committee Chairman Osman Saleh Sabe following the explosion of the car bomb whose target was Abdelqadr Jilani, leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front-the revolutionary committee.

A written press statement released by the ELF-Unified Organization office in Abu Dhabi accuses the Ethiopian Government of engineering the car bomb explosion last week to undermine Sudanese-Eritrean relations and to drive a wedge between the Sudanese and Eritrean peoples.

The statement says that the Eritrean revolution appreciates Sudan's role and commitment to the Eritrean cause, and believes that Sudan's security and safety is an indivisible part of Eritrea's security. The Eritrean revolution condemns the acts of sabotage carried out by foreign quarters to undermine Sudanese-Eritrean relations.

The statement recalls Ethiopia's attempts to persuade Sudan to expel the Eritreans from its territory and to close down their offices in return for Ethiopia abandoning John Garang's movement in southern Sudan.

The statement says that the Eritrean commanders and cadres have nothing to do with the acts of sabotage the recently took place in the Sudanese town of Kassala, and hope that the Sudanese Government will release Osman Saleh Sabe, who is a symbol of the Eritrean people's struggle, and the rest of his colleagues who are being detained.

Eritrean Offices Closed

JN201558 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Sudan, Kassala, 20 Oct (SUNA) — All Eritrean organization offices in the cities of the Eastern Region were closed today. A large-scale campaign also began in search of weapons belonging to the Eritrean organizations. This decision was announced by Eastern Region Governor Muhammad 'Uthamn Haid at a mass rally organized by the political parties and organizations and trade unions today. The city of Kassala has witnessed some incidents during the past few days as a result of differences among the Eritrean organizations.

The governor also said that the nationality certificates that have been granted since 1969 will be reviewed, adding that necessary measures were taken to evacuate refugees from the region's cities. It is noteworthy that the political parties and organizations as well as the trade unions had asked the governor to close the offices of the Eritrean organizations, evacuate the refugees from the cities, enact a law banning the citizens from renting houses to the refugees or employing them, and strip the refugees of their weapons.

Delegation's Arms Reportedly Seized at Airport

JN201028 Khartoum SUNA in English 1016 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 20 (SUNA) — Khartoum Airport customs seized a number of rifles, pistols and bullets brought to Sudan illegally by the Sudanese popular and official delegation which visited Syria from Oct. 8 to 12, *Al-Rayah* daily paper, organ of the National Islamic Front, reported today.

An official document published by the paper disclosed that Vice-Chairman of Supreme Council and head of the Sudanese Delegation to Syria Idris al-Banna and two other delegation members were carrying in their luggages rifles, pistols and bullets in attempt to bring it to Sudan illegally but seized by the custom authorities upon their arrival at Khartoum Airport Sunday Oct. 12 1986.

Statement Issued on Seizure
JN201845 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 20 Oct (SUNA) — The General Secretariat of the Presidential Palace issued a statement here today regarding a report in the newspaper *Al-Rayah*, mouthpiece of the National Islamic Front, that arms had been seized at Khartoum Airport. The paper says State Council Deputy Chairman Idris al-Banna and some members of his delegation were discovered trying to bring arms and ammunition into Sudan via Khartoum Airport after their visit to Syria. The General Secretariat said the visit took place to strengthen relations between the two countries based on Sudan's foreign policies, adding that the Syrian Government officially gave a gift of arms to the head and members of the delegation in the presence of the Sudanese ambassador in Damascus. It said that the arms consisted of six Kalashnikov rifles and seven pistols. [passage omitted]

SUNA Reports Saudi Fund Talks in Khartoum
JN160831 Khartoum SUNA in English 1710 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 15 (SUNA) — Talks wound up here today between Saudi Fund officials and officials from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

The talks covered the uses of the loans granted by the Saudi Fund to the Sudan in the fields of communication and telecommunication; civil aviation, Rahad agricultural project, railways and the rehabilitation of Al-Jazirah scheme as well.

An official source at the Ministry of Finance said that the Saudi Fund was expected to grant Sudan new loans totalling 125.4 million riyals for the rehabilitation of sugar factories in the country.

The joint talks have started here early this week.

Border Agreement Reportedly Reached With Uganda
JN202108 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 18 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Khartoum — Sudan and Uganda have agreed that five helicopters and five troop carriers brought to the southern Sudanese areas of Torit and Yei by fleeing Ugandan solidiers early this year will be returned to Uganda. In a statement to *Al-Ittihad*, Ugandan Ambassador in Khartoum (Obina Okolo) said that during a meeting over the past 2 days, the Sudanese-Ugandan committee on monitoring the border region between the two countries agreed that officials in the border regions of both countries will coordinate with each other to prevent hostile activities against either of them from the territory of the other.

Al-Mahdi's Envoy Returns From YAR, PDRY
JN181635 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Oct (SUNA) — Dr Ibrahim al-Amin, member of the Consultative Committee in the Al-Ummah Party and Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's personal envoy, has returned to the country after conveying the prime minister's written messages to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the PDRY.

The two messages dealt with bilateral relations and issues pertaining to the Arab and Islamic nations as well as the issue of stability in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea regions. It is noteworthy that Dr Ibrahim began his mission on 6 October.

Interior Minister Voices Support for PLO
JN181923 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1722 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Oct (SUNA) — Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn addressed the opening session of the General Union of Palestinian Engineers' conference held here this morning under the slogan "For the Sake of Reinforcing and Supporting the National Trend." The minister stressed Sudan's support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO, praising the engineers' role in achieving progress and development.

PLO Executive Committee member Jamal al-Surani also addressed the conference, urging the conferees not to confuse national unity and the unity of the Palestinian groups. He explained that there should be a unity of the Palestinian struggle under the PLO, adding that the Zionist peril does not threaten only one country, but all of the Arab countries. The conference will conclude its work on 20 October and issue recommendations and resolutions.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Receives Morocco's Filali
LD201457 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba today received Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, at the Palace of the Republic of Carthages. [passage omitted]

After the meeting, Abdellatif Filali stated that he conveyed to President Bourguiba a verbal message from King Hassan II. He said that the meeting with President Habib Bourguiba enables us to receive lessons from his experience and wisdom, not only as the leader of Tunisia but also as a leader of the Arab Maghreb. Filali also pointed out that the meeting comes within the framework of the spirit of friendship and solidarity existing between Tunisia and Morocco. He said that we hope it will help bring together all the states of the Arab Maghreb.

Report on 15 Oct PSD Political Bureau Meeting
LD171706 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] The Political Bureau of the Destourian Socialist Party [PSD] held its regular meeting last evening, as is known, with

Rachid Sfar, prime minister and secretary general of the party, as chairman.

It examined the lists of the candidates of the patriotic front before submitting them to the chairman of the party, President Habib Bourguiba. It adopted the manifesto the party and the national organizations will present to the voters during the elections campaign, which will open legally on Sunday, 19 October 1986.

In this respect, a great popular rally will take place at 0900 on Monday, 20 October, under the chairmanship of the supreme combatant, President Habib Bourguiba.

The Political Bureau heard briefings on the meetings held with Algerian and Moroccan officials to examine bilateral relations toward the construction of an interdependent Arab Maghreb. It also took cognizance of the results of contacts held with Libyan officials to settle matters regarding the financial assets of our firms, businessmen, and workers frozen in Libya.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Receives Gorbachev Message, Envoy

EA202031 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1800 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] It has been affirmed that revolutionary Ethiopia has an unwaveringly similar stand on peace to that of the Soviet Union. It also has been affirmed that revolutionary Ethiopia unwaveringly and firmly supports the stand taken by the Soviet Union to reduce nuclear weapons and bring about peace instead, and Ethiopia will stand by the Soviet Union to implement it.

This was affirmed after Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, chairman of the PMAC and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, received a message from Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which was delivered at his special office by Comrade Ambassador Yuriy Yukalov. The contents of the message sent to our comrade revolutionary leader by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev centered on the arms reduction talks held recently in Reykjavik. The message stated that the Soviet Union wants the international community to support its stand and its efforts to preserve peace for mankind and stop the arms race which threatens human life with disaster.

For his part, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam stated that revolutionary Ethiopia sincerely supports this current popular and humanitarian question of peace. He explained to Comrade Ambassador Yuriy Yukalov that Ethiopia admires the Soviet Union's positive and relevant stand on this.

Present at the meeting at the WPE Central Committee offices were Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, secretary of the WPE Central Committee, and Comrade Valentin Ivanovich Dmitreyev, USSR ambassador to Ethiopia.

KENYA

President Moi Addresses Nation on Kenyatta Day

EA201759 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0927 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Address to the nation by President Daniel T. Arap Moi from Uhuru Park, Nairobi, on the occasion of Kenyatta Day — live]

[Excerpts] My dear countrymen, ladies and gentlemen: Kenyatta Day is an important national occasion we have set aside every year to reflect upon the struggle for our freedom and self-determination. This day is dedicated to a great son of this land, the founder of our nation, the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, who sacrificed his entire life so that we may be free. It is also an occasion for us to reexamine our performance and contribution in building this great nation. As we celebrate this great day, therefore, we should consider what each one of us can do to improve our well-being.

As a start, we must always bear in mind that our economy, and indeed our country, is part of a complex international system with many inter-relationships. The international economic situation remained geared to the objective of maintaining a steady and noninflationary growth. As one result of this, consumer prices increased by only 6.6 percent in the first 6 months of this year. The effect of this decline in the rate of inflation, together with last years general wage increases, has been to increase real disposable incomes for every household.

Moreover, the fall in the price of crude oil and the rise in the price of coffee have both had a favorable impact on our balance of payments position. However, it is important for us to understand that these favorable factors are only temporary. We are aware, for example, that already the price of crude oil has risen above the levels that prevailed in June and July this year. Similarly, there are indications that coffee prices will certainly fall back to a lower level when the current shortages stabilize in the near future. It is therefore necessary for us to ensure that the favorable liquidity does not lead to an inflationary spending spree. Our economic management policies have to remain cautious and focused on the objective of steady growth.

Towards that end, the government is committed to apply the present windfall gain from reduced crude oil prices and favorable coffee and tea prices to increase the growth rate of the economy and to sustain the growth thereafter. As concerns government expenditure, the budget rationalization programme we initiated last year is designed to maintain strict control over expenditure. Some of the measures include increasing recurrent expenditure for a number of high priority development projects.

The government will, as an important part of this effort, increase support to the growth of small-scale industries through the Kenya Industrial Estates. Small-scale industrial units with innovative projects will be accorded greater support from now on. In particular, plans are under way to assist those who have viable projects but who experience difficulties in raising their equity contributions.

But, as I have constantly reminded Kenyans, the problem of high rate of growth of our population continues to be of great concern because of its high demand on our social and economic development resources. Although the real rate of growth of the GDP was higher than the population growth rate in 1985 and is expected to remain so in 1986, we should not be complacent in our population planning policies. Thus, although 80 percent of our women are aware of at least one method of family planning, it is important that we improve on the rate of family planning practices, particularly in the rural areas.

The rapid growth of population continues to impose a great demand on our limited resources. In the area of education, for instance, my government has devoted considerable sums of money. Wananchi [citizens] have also made heavy sacrifices, to put up facilities for the 8-4-4 education system. I am glad that the construction of standard eight classrooms is now virtually complete throughout the country. I wish, however, to appeal once more to all Wananchi to continue, in the Harambee [fundraising] spirit to construct and equip workshops and home science rooms

for primary schools and also science laboratories for secondary schools. [passage omitted]

Turning now to the need for us to disseminate useful ideas to everyone in the country, I note with satisfaction that, currently, 85 percent of our population have access to radio sets. Our main concern now is to improve the quality of reception. With the completion of the short-wave transmitting station at Koma Rock, more people who are not presently covered effectively by the medium wave services in eastern and central Kenya will now enjoy improved radio reception.

Another major project in information dissemination is the launching of rural newspapers in Kisii, Kericho, Garissa, Mariakani, Machakos, Vihiga and Siaya, which has proved very successful. Currently, plans are under way for the next phase which will cover several districts in Rift Valley and central provinces. Along with the improved radio reception, Wananchi will be more familiar with government programs, and we shall be able to foster a better understanding of our country's aspirations through the dissemination of information to the people.

I now wish to turn briefly to some areas of our economy, which have, of late, been performing below expectations. The country has experienced some drawbacks in the management of some financial institutions which have recently faced operational difficulties. Towards this end, it has been necessary for my government to intervene in some cases, and I am glad to say that this effort has been rewarding, especially as concerns the small depositors. We are now looking for ways and means of improving the financial administration and management of these institutions which are facing problems in order to ensure that innocent people do not become victims of insolvency or bankruptcy of such financial institutions.

I find it necessary also on this occasion to make some observations on the indigenization policy which I talked about on Madaraka, day, but which appears to have been misunderstood in some quarters. When I reiterated our desire to place our economy in the hands of indigenous Kenyans on Madaraka Day this year I emphasized that this has always been one of the original objectives of the independent Kenya Government. Right from the outset, Kenyans have welcomed private investors who accept the basic tenets of African socialism and the spirit of mutual social responsibility. This position has not changed.

The legal and administrative instruments we have set up to attract and safeguard private investment in the country remain in force, and there is no intention to revoke them. Indeed, we shall continue to welcome investors who have a genuine desire to complement government efforts to uplift the well-being of our people. However, it must be understood by everyone that when we seek to place the wealth of this country in the hands of Kenyans, we are not introducing anything unique to this country. There is no country anywhere in the world today which can take pride in placing its economy in the hands of people other than its own indigenous citizens. Our indigenization policy is therefore an objective which we cannot compromise.

As regards Kenyas effective participation in regional trade in general, and the PTA [preferential trade agreement] in particular, my government is committed to work towards ultimately fulfilling the requirements governing the rules of origin. In order for investors to enjoy preferential treatment and hence compete effectively in the regional market, it is necessary that we encourage greater participation by Kenyans in the manufacturing sector in particular. Here again, private foreign investors must appreciate that it is in their own interest to devise ways of deriving maximum benefit from the expanded PTA market. [passage omitted]

My remarks so far have been based on matters that are of concern to us locally, within the country. However, as I mentioned earlier today, we are an inseparable part of the world system. For this reason it is important for us to always bear in mind developments that take place elsewhere and which invariably affect the conduct of our own affairs. Here in Kenya, we have been steadfast in the desire to pursue a policy of good neighborliness and peaceful coexistence. This policy remains unchanged. Indeed, we look forward to continued peace not only in our country but also in those countries we share boundaries with and the world at large. It is, therefore, a matter of great concern to us that our brothers and sisters in Namibia and South Africa continue to be denied their rightful share of peace and human dignity. Instead of accepting the bitter truth that apartheid has no place in the face of the earth, the racist regime continues to impose its evil rule through violence. The Pretoria regime should get the clear message that there is no rule on earth which can survive on violence and repression.

I would like to say at this juncture that there was a meeting yesterday of three or four, five heads of state — president of Angola, president of Mozambique, president of Zambia, president of Zaire, and also prime minister of Zimbabwe — to discuss ways and means of finding routes of their goods to their respective countries because of the South African situation. When they returned back, my brother and friend, President Samora Machel, and his foreign minister and minister of trade, along with 30 others, crashed on their way home, and they passed away. And therefore, I would request you to stand for a minute to respect them. [one minute of silence follows] Be seated. I had received this message a few minutes ago.

Our brothers and sisters in Namibia and South Africa can continue to count on the support of each and every Kenyan in their just struggle for peace and human dignity. We support the encouraging action being taken by the international community to impose economic sanctions on the racist regime. It is our hope that more determined measures will be pursued to bring apartheid down on its knees.

Finally, my dear countrymen, we must bear in mind that peace and stability will remain the foundation of our prosperity. We have no room for divisive leadership squabbles in Kenya, and this is certainly not the right time for selfish pressure groups to pursue their own interests at the expense of the national good. Let us, therefore, on this day, resolve to renew our dedication to national unity, which alone provides the framework for our development through love, peace and unity. Thank you.

Moi Declares National Mourning for Machel

EA201646 Nairobi KNA in English 1530 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Nairobi 20 Oct — President Moi has declared a period of mourning in Kenya starting tomorrow until the Mozambican head of state, the late Samora Machel, is buried.

During the period of mourning in memory of President Machel, the Kenya national flag will fly at half-mast.

Notes 'Unclear' Circumstances

EA210906 Nairobi KNA in English 0635 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Nairobi, 20/10: In his message to the acting president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, President Daniel Arap Moi said:

"I have learnt with deep sadness and shock of the tragic death of His Excellency Mr. Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The passing away of thisgreat son of Africa is a loss not only to his country, which he loved and sacrificed so much for, but to all those who cherish freedom and independence the world over.

The circumstances of his death and that of his colleagues on board the plane remain unclear. Events and statements of the last few days in southern Africa clearly indicate that evil and oppressive forces were determined to overthrow the lawful government of Mozambique and impose a puppet leader in the country. Kenya views with utmost revulsion the unleashing of this terror in southern Africa which indicates the desperate frame of mind of the plotters of this crime. A new and more dangerous situation is now unfolding in southern Africa. Africa and all freedom-loving nations must close ranks to confront and frustrate the designs being hatched in the region.

"On behalf of the government and people of Kenya, please accept my deep condolences on this tragic loss. We shall all miss President Machel and pray for his soul to repose in peace."

UGANDA

Museveni Holds Talks with SFRY Delegation

EA201710 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] President Museveni has held talks with a Yugoslav delegation led by their ambassador in Uganda, Mr Slavoljub Aleksic. The meeting took place at state house, Entebbe. The delegation, which included Mr (Kovazevic Milot) of the Federal Directorate of Supply and Mr (Jovahovic Ijovisa) of Energy Projects, discussed with the president matters of bilateral cooperation.

CHAD

Goukouni Guards, Libyans Said To Exchange Fire

AB201830 Paris AFP in French 1638 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, 20 Oct (AFP) — Brief exchanges of fire occurred in Tripoli in the night of 18 and 19 October around Goukouni Oueddei's residence between the presidential guards and the Libyan elements who are keeping him in isolation, his two spokesmen in Paris told AFP today in Paris.

The incident, which caused no casualties according to these close aides of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT — armed opposition to Hissein Habre) president, occurred when the Libyan soldiers made as if to enter the residence. The spokesmen said that in reality, this was only an intimidating move aimed at testing the determination of the guards.

The two spokesmen, who claim they are in contact with Chadians resident in Libya, stated that telephone links were cut off today with Mr Goukouni's residence as well as with the residence of other GUNT officials.

In Tripoli, they said, the GUNT cadres cannot go beyond the outskirts of the capital and are under constant surveillance by the Libyan intellignece services. In the cities of the interior of the country, they added, Chadians have been subject to extortion.

Faction Leader Says Goukouni 'No Longer Important'

AB191140 Paris AFP in French 2355 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, 19 Oct (AFP) — Acheikh Ibn Oumar, secretary general of the Democratic Revolutionary Council (CDR), said on Saturday evening that Goukouni Oueddei was not a "prisoner of the Libyans" as he recently claimed. Speaking on the telephone to AFP, Acheikh Ibn Oumar said that he "did not have precise information" but that he thought that Goukouni Oueddei was "a free person."

Describing the words of the GUNT leader as deplorable, Acheikh Ibn Oumar added: "His words are of no consequence. The effect is like stabbing water with a sword, since Goukouni Oueddei is no longer important." "Goukouni Oueddei", he said, "should have accepted advice when he was still important," and sought a negotiated solution to the Chadian problem. Today, "it is insignificant whether he meets Hissein Habre."

In the opinion of the CDR secretary general, "Chad's major problem remains the search for a political solution." Congo, he stated, has been charged by the OAU to help seek this solution. "The fact that Congolese head of state Denis Sassou-Nguesso is the current OAU chairman strengthens this mission."

Next, Acheikh Ibn Oumar called for a round table conference on an equal basis between "all the warring Chadian factions." He asserted, "that power can be unanimously entrusted to one of us." That cannot be settled "in advance."

Asked about his present mission to Africa, Acheikh Ibn Oumar pointed out that "he was pursuing his contacts and discussions" and hoped to return to Paris afterwards. Acheikh Ibn Oumar, whose supporters recently clashed at Fada in northeastern Chad with Goukouni Oueddi supporters, is currently striving to unite the various factions which dissociated themselves from the GUNT in order to seek another method of struggle.

ZAIRE

Envoy to Mozambique Dies in Machel Plane Crash

AB201744 Dakar PANA in French 1626 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 Oct (AZAP/PANA) — Mr Tokwaulu, Zaire's ambassador to Maputo (Mozambique), died in the plane crash that killed Mozambican head of state Samora Machel last night in the north of South Africa, it has been announced by an official source in Kinshasa.

Mr Tokwaulu was a member of the Zairian delegation that President Mobutu Sese Seko led to the Kasama (Zambia) summit meeting with his Zambian, Angolan, and Mozambican counterparts on economic and strategic problems.

Mobutu Declares National Mourning for Machel

EA201635 Dakar PANA in French 1152 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 Oct (AZAP/PANA) — The president and people of Zaire this morning learned with shock and deep sadness of the accidental death of Mozambican President Samora Machel. As soon as he was informed, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko ordered a state of national mourning until the state funeral for the distinguished dead man. He also suspended the current session of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution]

It should be recalled that President Mobutu, together with President Machel and other frontline heads of state, attended a summit over the weekend devoted to transport problems in southern Africa, at Kasama in Zambia.

BURKINA FASO

CNR Communique Mourns Machel's Death

AB202148 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Communique by the National Council for the Revolution on the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel issued in Ouagadougou on 20 October]

[Text] The National Council for the Revolution [CNR] has just learned with great consternation of the tragic death of Comrade Samora Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, and president of the Republic of Mozambique; and of some other members of the political leadership and government of Mozambique.

The aircraft that crashed in South African territory was bringing back to Maputo President Samora Machel, who had just attended a meeting of heads of state of the three Frontline countries and Zaire in Lusaka. This accident, whose true causes the South African racist authorities will never establish, has happened at a time when the Mozambican revolution is confronted with a vast destabilization operation mounted and executed by the fascist and racist Pretoria regime. The tragic and brutal death of President Samora Machel, the historic leader of the Mozambican revolution and the undaunted defender of the cause of the peoples of southern Africa and the continent, is a great loss for Africa and all peace- and freedom-loving people for whose cause he devoted himself entirely.

The Burkinabe people feel this loss more cruelly because they were preparing to welcome to this land of dignity of their country President Samora Machel, for whom it had a true feeling of militant fraternity. The CNR and the Burkinabe people join their brothers and sisters of Mozambique and with the Frelimo at this painful hour to pay tribute the great late president, a helmsman of southern Africa's revolutionary movement and a great figure of the OAU and of the Nonaligned Movement.

The CNR solemnly reaffirms its support for the just struggle of the peoples of southern Africa. It denounces and condemns all the terrorist maneuvers orchestrated and executed by the Pretoria racists and their regional puppets with the moral, political, financial, and material support of all these imperialist powers who only talk about human rights just to place themselves in a better position to assassinate the peoples of southern Africa and elsewhere.

The CNR appeals to the militant peoples of Africa and the world so together, at a time when the peace torch is crossing the continent, they condemn unanimously and totally the various warmongers in the world and mainly in Africa.

Fatherland or death, we will win.

[Signed] The CNR

A 3-day period of national mourning has been decreed effective today from 1300.

President Receives Sassou-Nguesso Message

AB181728 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] The president of the republic and chairman of the National Council of the Revolution yesterday evening received Comrade (Basile Ekouebe), diplomatic adviser of President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the People's Republic of Congo. Comrade (Ekouebe) carried a personal message from President Sassou-Nguesso to his Burkinabe counterpart, as confirmed by the envoy himself in an interview with Francis Kabore:

[Begin recording] [(Ekouebe)] I carried a message from President Sassou-Nguesso, in his capacity as president of the People's Republic of Congo and OAU chairman, to his brother President Thomas Sankara. But I do not need to recall the nature of the ties between Burkina Faso and Congo. You still recall the visit of President Sassou-Nguesso to this country, which enabled the two leaders to strengthen the very close relations already existing between the two peoples, the two revoltuions, and the two leaders. It is in this spirit, therefore, that the Congolese president is emphasizing the need for an exchange of delegations to revitalize these ties. This explains the reason for my visit here. The visit also falls within the framework of the mandate given to him last July, as chairman of the OAU, to make contacts with a number of his colleagues. He has just returned from a tour to America, where he addressed the United Nations and held talks with U.S. officials. He went to Canada, and he is preparing for a visit to Europe to discuss African issues with officials of those countries. It is therefore proper that before this trip and following those contacts, he should consult his counterparts to seek their views. This is to enable him to better fulfill his assigned task.

[Kabore] Comrade adviser, we know that some unfortunate events occurred in Togo recently. President Denis Sassou-Nguesso is current OAU chairman. May we know the feelings of the president following the painful events in Togo?

[(Ekouebe)] Of course, as an African and then as current OAU chairman, President Sassou-Nguesso is very concerned each time there is a threat to peace in a brotherly country. We are also preoccupied with good neighborliness, which is the cornerstone of any African policy. The president was therefore concerned. Of course, he made contacts with the Togolese authorities to learn more about these events and to learn what could be done to preserve peace and understanding between neighbors and further consolidate African unity. As far as the OAU chairman is concerned, he wants to be informed from the beginning to ensure that nothing clouds relations between neighboring states. [end recording]

CAPE VERDE

AFP: Pereira Refuses Sanctions Against RSA

AB202200 Paris AFP in French 1004 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Praia, 20 Oct (AFP) — In an interview with AFP, Cape Verdian President Aristides Pereira said Cape Verde views the problem of sanctions against South Africa "realistically" and is not prepared to engage in "suicidal solidarity" by condemining

apartheid. The Cape Verdian head of state was referring to the use of Sal International Airport, in the north of the Cape Verdian archipelago, by South African Airways [SAA], which is an important stopover for the South African airline on its Atlatinc routes.

The activity of the Sal airport, which is one of the rare African airports where SAA is allowed to stop over, constitutes nearly half of the export earnings of this former Portuguese colony. According to Cape Verdian authorities, the American sanctions against Pretoria, which include in particular the banning of SAA, will to cost the country more than $3 million a year.

"We have a delicate stand on this issue in the face of African and world opinion," President Pereira emphasized, adding that it was impossible for Cape Verde to implement the decisions made by the OAU in 1979 on boycotting South Africa. According to Mr Pereira, Cape Verde's stand can be compared to that of the Frontline States, which are very dependent, economically, on the Pretoria regime, and which is well understood by those countries. "There are other African countries that have economic relations with South Africa, but these are obscure relations," the Cape Verdian president said.

In view of this situation, Cape Verde, which unequivocally condemns apartheid, cannot plead in favor of mandatory economic sanctions at international fora, Mr Pereira said, "because Cape Verde is not in a position to apply just any type of sanctions." "Some countries have interests of state that can make them hesitate," added the head of state about the attitude of certain Western countries like Great Britain.

President Pereira also said he was ready to host future negotiations between Angola and the United States. Talks between the two countries have already taken place on Sal Island in 1984 and 1985. "The solution to the problems facing this region will be found through negotiations," Mr Pereira said, reiterating the "full readiness" of Cape Verde to serve as a framework for such negotiations.

LIBERIA

President Doe Returns From Romania 19 Oct

AB191410 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1200 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] President Samuel K. Doe, at the head of a 21-man official delegation, returned home this morning after a 4-day visit to Romania. Yesterday, President Samuel K. Doe signed a joint communique. The communique signed by President Doe and his Romanian counterpart, Nicolae Ceausescu, centered around Romanian-Liberian cooperation in the areas of agriculture, industry, technical assistance, mining, forestry, education, and health.

According to the Liberia News Agency correspondent who traveled with the president, both governments agreed to exchange delegations and documentation to appraise areas of cooperation in fisheries. In the area of education, the Liberian Government indicated its desire for Romania to train Liberians in the field of medicine, engineering, agriculture, mining, and transportation. Following the signing of the communique, President Doe was accorded full military honors and later took leave of President Ceausescu.

Lauds Peace During Absence

AB192024 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] President Samuel K. Doe, speaking upon his return from the Socialist Republic of Romania today, has said that there they are fully convinced that operating in the context of friendly and mutual cooperation, Liberia and Romania can truly become genuine partners in progress and development.

The president called on all Liberians to dedicate themselves to a new outlook for the progress and prosperity of Liberia and its institutions. The chief executive hoped the efforts by the Liberian people to develop their nation will be crowned with much success and that God will grant the wisdom and courage to achieve these goals.

President Doe, who was speaking today at the Executive Mansion, thanked the people of Liberia and the institutions of government for their preservation of peace during their absence from the country. He spoke of a number of areas the Romanian Government has pledged to assist Liberia in her development efforts.

MALI

Communique on Expulsion of Nationals From France

AB201700 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Communique issued by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Basic Development; date and place not given]

[Text] On Saturday, 18 October 1986, 101 of our compatriots were subjected to an expulsion measure by the French Ministry of the Interior. The reasons given by the French authorities to justify such a measure are based on the supposedly irregular stay of these compatriots according to the French legislation on the condition of stay of foreigners in France and on the conduct by these same persons of activities reprehensible in the view of the French legislation.

The Government of the Republic of Mali has taken note of this measure by the French government and will consequently take the appropriate dispositions.

Our expelled compatriots, who arrived on Saturday, 18 October, at 2310 hours, were welcomed by the appropriate national authorities and have returned to their families.

Signed: Colonel Abdourahmane Maiga [minister of territorial administration and basic development]

NIGERIA

Murdered Editor Questioned by Security Service

AB201930 Paris AFP in English 1653 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Lagos, Oct 20 (AFP) — The editor-in-chief of Nigeria's influential *Newswatch* weekly magazine spoke to a state security agent an hour before a parcel bomb explosion killed him on Sunday at his home, his employers said Monday.

Newswatch Communications management said in a statement published by the local press that the State Security Service (SSS) had called Editor Dele Giwa for interrogation last Friday on allegations against him. The four charges included secretly planning to "destabilize" the country and discussing with other people the possibility of importing arms into Nigeria". [quotation marks as received]

Mr Giwa's lawyer, Gani Fawehinmi, said the interrogation lasted four hours, and Mr Giwa, who communicated details of the questioning to him, said he denied all the allegations. The lawyer said the journalist wanted him to "take up" the "grave allegations with the SSS and the government."

Mr Fawehinmi corroborated a *Newswatch* statement that on Saturday a senior State Security official telephoned Mr Giwa's house in his absence. Mr Giwa returned the call Sunday morning, and less than an hour later the lethal parcel was delivered at his home in Ikeja.

Newswatch said a despatch rider brought the parcel and handed it to a house security guard. It was passed on to Mr Giwa's 19-year-old student son, Billy, who gave it to his father at breakfast.

The explosion killed Mr Giwa and injured his wife and a visiting NEWSWATCH London correspondent, Kayode Sokinka. The blast caused heavy damage to the room.

There was still no claim Monday for the killing, which has been described as "unprecedented" in Nigeria.

Information Minister Tony Momoh told journalists the government was opening an inquiry into the "dangerous dimension to professional tactics" of killing.

A senior government official was due Monday to address media chiefs on the incident, informed sources said.

The Nigerian Union of Journalists was also said to be planning an emergency meeting of all journalists on the same issue.

Officials Cited on Murder

AB201934 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The Federal Government has received an interim report on the police preliminary investigation into the death of Mr Dele Giwa. The chief of General Staff, Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, who announced this in Lagos today while briefing newsmen, said further investigation was being carried out. He pledged that the government would leave no stone unturned to get the facts relating to the incident. At the briefing were the heads of the national security organizations, who also gave an insight into the events that led to the mysterious assassination.

The director of military intelligence, Colonel Alero Adjelo, explained that the late Mr Dele Giwa contacted him 2 days before his death apparently to get (?succor) after he was interrogated by senior officials of the State Security Service [SSS]. Col Adjelo said Dele Giwa was worried about the allegations leveled against him by the SSS, that he had no deal with the former chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, and also his stand on the Lagos State Police public relation officer's case, (Mr Alonzi Agboagboadja), and the allegation of his involvement in the importation of arms.

Col Adjelo also pointed out that the phone calls he made to Dele Giwa on the morning of his death had nothing to do with the bomb incident, but was in response to numerous calls made to him earlier by the deceased. In his submission to newsmen, the head of the SSS pointed out that late Giwa was invited by officials of the department to answer these allegations and their interrogation session ended amicably.

In his own explanation, the deputy inspector of police, Alhaji Mahamadu Gambo, said the investigations carried out by explosive experts revealed that Dele Giwa was killed by a powerful bomb and that they have retrieved the residues of the bomb, which was detonated by a battery.

ANGOLA

Meeting in Zambia Examines Solidarity Against RSA

MB201450 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, yesterday traveled to the Republic of Zambia in the framework of the consultations with Frontline States leaders on the main problems of southern Africa (?as well as for an assessment) of the prevailing situation in the region. (?They considered) joint actions by countries directly or indirectly affected by South Africa's military and economic plans and destabilization efforts. Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos met in Kasaba Bay with President Kenneth Kaunda, the late President Samora Machel of Mozambique, and President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire. This meeting was announced in Maputo last week during the meeting between the Frontline States leaders and Zairian Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo. No communique was released after yesterday's meeting in Zambia. The Angolan head of state returned home yesterday.

However, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda told journalists in (?Kasaba Bay) that the meeting was held in an atmosphere of trust and honesty. It is known that [words indistinct] of the Frontline States are seriously [words indistinct] the adoption of measures [words indistinct] the threats of reprisals made by South African authorities against the peoples of southern Africa. The meeting between the heads of state of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zaire was marked [words indistinct] consultations in the framework of the (?necessary) efforts toward the creation of peace in southern Africa in accordance with the desire of the peoples of the region.

BOTSWANA

3-Day Mourning for Mozambique's Machel Declared

MB201704 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The acting president, Mr Peter Mmusi, has declared 3 days of national mourning for President Samora Machel who died in a plane crash in South Africa last night. A spokesman for the office of the president told BOPA [*Botswana Press Agency*] that Mr Mmusi has also ordered that all flags should fly at half-mast for 3 days beginning tomorrow. A message of condolences to the Mozambican authorities is expected at 0900 this evening. [passage omitted]

Condolences Sent

MB210453 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1910 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The office of the president has a sent a message of condolence to the Government of Mozambique, following the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel in a plane crash in South Africa last night. The message conveyed by the acting president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, expressed deep sorrow about the sad news of the crash, which also involved a number of Mozambique cabinet ministers and government officials. The message said further that the tragic news also affected the entire people of Botswana, who felt bereft of a close friend and highly respected leader of southern Africa.

On his behalf and of the Government and people of Botswana, Mr Mmusi expressed his wish to convey heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families, the government, the party and the people of Mozambique. Mr Mmusi also assured the Government of Mozambique of the support and solidarity of the Government and people of Botswana.

LESOTHO

King, Lekhanya Send Condolences to Mozambique

MB210904 Maseru Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] His majesty the king, the chairman of the Military Council and the Council of Ministers, His Excellency Major General J.M. Lekhanya, have sent messages of condolences to the Government and the people of Mozambique on the death of President Samora Moises Machel and other members of his delegation.

In his message, King Moshoeshoe II said he heard of the shocking death of President Samora Machel and some officers of his entourage. He said special condolences should go to Mrs Machel and her family because of the death of this son of Africa. He said he wished the survivors of this tragedy be healed quickly.

In his message, the major general said they mourn the sudden death of President Samora Machel and the members of his delegation. He said Africa is unfortunate to have lost such a great leader, particularly at this time when his presence is so essential.

On behalf of the Government and the people of Lesotho, Maj Gen Lekhanya sent his condolences and sympathy to the families of the victims of this crash, the Mozambican Government, Frelimo Party, and the people of Mozambique on their great loss.

MOZAMBIQUE

Communique Announces Death of Samora Machel

MB202019 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1920 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Communique issued by the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique on the death of President Samora Moises Machel; date, place not given; read by Political Bureau member Marcelino dos Santos — live or recorded]

[Text] Mozambican women and men: It is with profound sorrow and grief that the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly,

and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique communicate to all the Mozambican people from Rovuma River to Maputo River the tragic demise of Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. This terrible event puts the Mozambican nation in mourning and constitutes an irreparable loss to our fatherland, our region, Africa, and humanity. Each Mozambican feels this tragedy as a terrible moment of suffering in his history. President Samora Moises Machel, father of the nation and founder of our People's Republic of Mozambique, is the symbol of the unity of the Mozambican people, heroism, and grandeur. He was the finest son of our people.

The death occurred when the presidential aircraft, coming from Mbala, Zambia, and approaching the Maputo airport, crashed, in circumstances not as yet clarified, in Mbuzini, in the South African territory, some 5 km northwest of Namaacha. President Samora Moises Machel was returning from yet another mission for the establishment of peace in southern Africa and development of regional cooperation. It was yet another mission for freedom, justice, equality, peace, and progress, the cause to which he dedicated his courage as a combatant and his talent as a statesman. President Samora Moises Machel was fulfilling this task while certain that only with the elimination of armed banditry in southern Africa could the peoples dedicate their efforts and energies to progress, development, and social well-being. The life of President Samora Moises Machel constitutes an example for all Mozambicans in view of his courage, coherence, dignity, and total dedication to the cause of the Mozambican people who have always inspired him.

The Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique embody in all its dimension the seriousness marking the loss of their leader and live the deep sorrow of all Mozambicans at home and abroad. This loss takes place at a particularly difficult moment of our history and life, when the most reactionary forces seek to destroy our independence and the gains of the Mozambican revolution. This is the second time under tragic circumstances that the Mozambican people have lost their supreme leader and guarantor of their most just concerns and aspirations. When we fought for the liberation of the fatherland, colonialism and its agents murdered President Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane, hoping that with this criminal action they would prevent the development of the struggle for national independence. At that time of sorrow we courageously knew how to unite ourselves around Frelimo, and redouble our determination and continue fighting.

The Mozambican people have a heroic tradition of always knowing how to withstand the greatest tragedies visited on them. They maintain a heroic tradition of knowing how to transform their grief and sorrow into new and greater energies and capacities in order to overcome adversity and open new paths permitting them to achieve a future of peace and prosperity toward which they so eagerly aspire.

The Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique totally trust the patriotism of the Mozambican people. All of us, Mozambican women and men, will transform this tragic death into a powerful catalyst of national unity. We will further redouble our involvement to destroy the banditry that ravages our country and foil all conspiracies and maneuvers designed to destroy our fatherland. Today more than ever before our national independence needs the unity of all Mozambicans. Let us unite around the national flag, the party and state leadership, to safeguard the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to heighten vigilance, and to wage a relentless combat against everything likely to divide us in the intransigent assertion of our patriotism and defense of the revolution.

The Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique convey to our dear president's widow, Comrade Graca Machel, his children, brothers, and all bereaved family our heartfelt sorrow and condolences. We share the intensity of this great sorrow. In solidarity with them we shall build the future of the Mozambican fatherland.

The Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique, in homage to President Samora Moises Machel, hero of the Republic, declare a 60-day national mourning during which the national flag will fly at half-mast. As of today until the funeral ceremonies no recreational, sporting, or cultural activities will be held. Official information on the funeral ceremonies will be disclosed in due course.

The struggle continues!

'Second Communique' Cites Names of Dead

MB202155 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 20 Oct 86

["Second Communique" issued by the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique, read by Mozambican Prime Minister Mario Machungo in Maputo on 20 October — live or recorded]

[Text] It is with great sorrow that the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique communicate that in the tragic event that killed Marshal of the Republic Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the following members of the presidential delegation have also been killed:

1. The minister of transport and communication, Louis Maria Alcantara Santos
2. The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Jose Carlos Lono
3. The director of the African Studies Center, A. Braganca
4. The special assistant of His Excellency President Machel, Fernando Honwana

5. The director of national protocol, Alberto Cangela de Mendonca
6. The president's private secretary, (Muhammed Ali Daude Hussein)
7. The deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Ministry's Juridical and Consular Affairs Office, Joao Tomas Navesse
8. The secretary to the president, Yvette Amos
9. The president's English interpreter, Oswaldo de Sousa.
10. The president's French interpreter, (B. Xixe)
11. The presidential press attache, Gulamo Khan
12. The presidential photographer, Major (Daniel Manginhasse)
13. Member of presidential staff, Captain (Parente Mandlate)
14. Member of presidential staff, (M. Sharamadan)
15. Member of presidential staff, (Adao Gorinike)
16. Member of presidential staff, Eduardo Viegas
17. Member of presidential staff, Albino Falteira
18. Member of presidential staff, (Alberto Sharuque)
19. Member of presidential staff, (Jose Equivaleano)
20. A photographer of *Noticias*, (Azania Shipingwane)
21. Board engineer, (Fernado Mukila)
22. Crew member, (Orlanda Garrilo)
23. Crew member, Ismeralda Luisa
24. Crew member, Sofia Armin
25. Crew member, Hilda do Carmo

The following internationalist guest workers were killed during the same accident:

(Henriques Betencourt), private doctor of his excellency the president of the Republic; (Ulisses Lavosa Mesa), private doctor of his excellency the president of the Republic; (Yuriy Novodrane), pilot [title as heard; Portuguese rendition is comandante]; (Igor Kartanichev), copilot; (Olexi Kudrianove), flight engineer; (Anatoly Chulipov), flight engineer.

Also with the presidential delegation were their excellencies, the ambassadors of the Republic of Zambia, Cox Sikumba; and of the Republic of Zaire, Tokwaulu Botale, who was accredited to the Peoples Republic of Mozambique, both of whom also participated in the summit. The following members of the presidential delega'ion survived the tragic event, some in critical condition:

Eusebio Guido Martinho, Captain Carlos Jambo, Captain Joao Rendesawe, Fernando Manuel Joao, Almeida Pedro, Manuel Jairos, Daniel Khuma, Joseph Mashange, Vasco Langa, and (Vladimir Musezarov), board engineer.

The death of high-ranking party and state officials and cadres is an irrecoverable loss. The personality of these comrades, their dedication to the national liberation struggle, their contribution to the endeavor of national reconstruction of the country, their militant pledge to the fatherland cause and revolution made them known, esteemed, and respected by all of us. The knowledge, experience, youth, and the generous surrender to the ideals of national liberation and to the development of the country and the defense of the fatherland form the living and serene example which these comrades leave forever in our memories. The sacrifice of their lives in the service of the Mozambican people and state continues the noble tradition of the heroes of our combat.

The physical disappearance of these combat comrades is felt with a deep desolation by all the people of Mozambique.

With sorrow, we also feel the loss of the internationalist guest workers, who, side by side with our people, fought for the realization of common ideals of peace and prosperity.

The Frelimo Party Central Committee Political Bureau, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique convey their deepest heartfelt condolences over the deaths of the distinguished ambassadors. The Frelimo Party Central Committee Political Bureau, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique share in the profound sorrow of the bereaved families, to whom they convey their most heartfelt condolences.

The struggle continues!

[Signed in] Maputo, 20 October 1986.

Body of President Machel Returns to Maputo

LD201831 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The body of President Samora Machel arrived this afternoon in Maputo. The bodies of the other victims of the air crash also arrived together with the coffin carrying the Mozambican President's remains.

Mozambique has still not officially announced Samora Machel's death. The head of state's body was transported to Maputo from South Africa on board a Mozambican Air Force helicopter that went to the site of the accident with some members of the government, a medical team, and technicians. [passage omitted]

PANA Says Machel Plane Believed Shot Down by MNR

EA201544 Dakar PANA in English 1358 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Lusaka, 20 Oct (ZANA/PANA): Mozambican President Samora Machel has been killed in a plane crash, South Africa's President Pieter Botha announced in Johannesburg today.

It has also been confirmed that 34 other passengers out of 38 aboard the plane were killed in the plane crash believed to have been shot by [as received] the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement inside South Africa on the border with Mozambique but close to Swaziland.

The plane left Lusaka late last night bound for Maputo from Kasaba Bay in northern Zambia where Machel, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, Eduard dos Santos of Angola, and President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire. [as received]

Earlier reports received from Johannesburg assert the South African Government implication in the downing of the presidential plane carrying Machel and his delegation.

Mozambican Foreign Minister Joachim Chissano is believed to be one of the dead. Survivors have not yet been identified.

There is no immediate reaction from the Zambian Government, but consensus of sentiments expressed by the general public was that of shock and dismay.

One African diplomat said the situation would fuel "untold tension" which, if not handled properly, could prove that Kaunda was right when he said the Third World War could break out. [passage omitted]

Links Machel Crash With RSA

HK210414 Hong Kong AFP in English
0352 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Dakar, Oct 21 (AFP) — The plane in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique met his death was most probably sabotaged or shot down, the *Pan-African News Agency* (PANA) suggested in a commentary Monday by managing editor Auguste Mpassi-Muba.

He said South African leaders had uttered numerous threats of death against Mr. Machel in recent weeks, and cited a Mozambican news agency report of last Friday which asserted that South African generals were examining "plans for the physical elimination" of Mr. Machel.

"If there was sabotage or an attack," Mr. Mpassi-Muba wrote, "the perpetrators can be found nowhere other than in the ranks of the South African Army and the renegades of Renamo (the rebel movement)."

It was possible the South Africans had jammed the plane's communications to make it fly over South African territory to bring it within easy range of their anti-aircraft guns and missiles, the PANA chief said.

Embassy Spokesman Says Chissano Not on Plane

EA201611 Dakar PANA in English 1525 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Lusaka, 20 Oct (PANA) — A Mozambican Embassy spokesman in Lusaka has said that Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano was not on a plane which crashed on South African soil, killing 37 people on board. The spokesman was reacting to earlier reports which say President Samora Machel, his defense minister, Mr Alberto Chipande, and Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano were killed last night in an air accident when their plane crashed on South African soil on their way back home from a 1-day meeting with Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and Eduardo dos Santos of Angola.

Defense Minister Reported Alive, in Maputo

MB201605 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] It has been revealed that the Mozambican defense minister was not on the plane carrying President Samora Machel. Although the Maputo government has not yet confirmed the president's death, Iain Christie of Radio Maputo says Mozambique's defense is safe.

[Begin Christie recording] One of the people who was certainly not killed on the president's plane is the defense minister, General Chipande. I believe there was some speculation in Lisbon that he had been on the plane. In fact, he was not. He did not go to Zambia with the president yesterday. He was seen around here in Maputo. So we still have a Defense Ministry in fact, although the death, if it is confirmed, of President Machel, is obviously going to be a great loss, since he himself headed the defense strategy of the country. [end recording]

IRN [Independent Radio News] asked Mr Christie whether he could name a possible successor to Mr Machel.

[Begin Christie recording] Well, that is sort of difficult, but it would presumably be one of the members of the 11-member Politburo of the Frelimo Party. The man who has been considered for some years as a likely successor to President Machel has been the foreign minister, Mr Chissano, who arrived in Maputo today, as it happens. He had been on a visit to theUnited States, and he flew into Mozambique this morning. He is one of the people. [end recording]

NAMIBIA

P.W. Botha Reportedly Wants Council Head Replaced

MB200840 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0704 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Windhoek Oct 20 SAPA — The South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has informed the SWA/Namibian Transitional Government that the present chairman of the territory's Constitutional Council, Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra, should be replaced by the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, the SWABC reported today.

The deputy minister of transport, Mr Gregor Tibinyane, addressed a public meeting at Gobabis at the weekend and said this message was conveyed to the SWA/Namibian Cabinet at a meeting with Mr Botha in Pretoria last Wednesday.

Mr Tibinyane said Mr Botha had made it clear to the SWA/Namibia delegation that the South African Parliament would only ratify a constitution drawn up the Constitutional Council if such a constitution protected minority rights in the territory.

SWAPO's Nujoma Says RSA Using Chemical Weapons

MB201739 Dakar PANA in English 1518 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Luanda, 20 Oct (PANA) — The racist South African regime has resorted to the use of chemical weapons and the infiltration of spies into SWAPO for subversive activities, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma said yesterday when addressing a mass rally at the Namibia transit centre in Luanda. A SWAPO press release to PANA today quoted Nujoma as saying that the

intensification of the armed liberation struggle has impelled the Pretoria regime to create phonies and puppets, from time to time, such as the so-called interim government of the multi-party conference which was installed in June 1985. The boer regime never had a programme to decolonise Namibia. What they are doing is to deceive the international community, he said. Nujoma said Oshakati, the capital of northern Namibia, has been attacked four times this year and as a result many whites have fled to the south of the country. In fact, he said, local whites prefer to be closer to SWAPO than to the South African Defence Force (SADF).

SOUTH AFRICA

Reportage on President Machel's Plane Crash

TV Describes Wreckage

MB201639 Johannesburg Television Service in English GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] We have just received the first pictures of the scene of the aircradt accident in which Mozambican President Samora Machel was killed. It appears that human or natigational errors were the cause of the fatal accident. The crash occurred during a thunderstorm. South African authorities today threw a security cordon around the crash site in rugged bush. Hospital sources in Nelspruit said the Soviet pilot of the Tupolev place was among at least 10 survivors. His condition is not known.

Wreckage was strewn over an area about 1,500 meters long and 100 meters wide. The tail and nose section were still intact. The plane appeared to have been flying in a southeasterly direction towards Mozambique when it hit a ridge and skimmed into the ground.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha was at the scene to meet Mozambican officials who had arrived on two Soviet-made helicopter gunships. Mr Botha also helped to identify the body of President Machel. [passage omitted]

Information Bureau Lists Dead

MB201851 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1842 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Komatipoort, Oct 20, SAPA — The following are those killed in the air disaster last night in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique and high ranking members of his entourage died, the Bureau for Information said at the press centre in Komatipoort tonight:

1. President Samora Machel.
2. The minister of transport, Mr Alcantara Santos.
3. The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Lobo.
4. The Zambian ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Navesse.
5. The Zairian ambassador to Mozambique. [Tokwaulu Batale]
6. The secretary to President Machel, Lieutenant-Colonel Fernando Honwana.
7. The private secretary to Pres Machel, Miss Yvette Amose.
8. The director of protocol, Mr Cangela de Mendonca.
9. The assistant director of protocol, Mr Langa.
10. The head of the Ministry of Defence, Mr Fernando Joao.
11. A photographer of the official Mozambican newspaper *Noticias*, Mr Danies Mangwanazi.

Five members of President Machel's personal security staff:

12. Manuel Zairros.
13. Daniel Nkuna.
14. Joseph Mashango.
15. Fernando Manuel.
16. Reddy Sambal.

These were the names of those killed who had been positively identified so far, a spokesman for the Bureau for Information said at a press centre set up in Komatipoort, 75 km from the scene of the accident.

The names available of those injured, are Mr Carlos Jambo, (operator in Pres Machel's staff); Mr A. Pedro (an assistant operator); Mr Gulamo Khan (a journalist understood to be attached to *Noticias*) and Mr Azania Ingwane, the presidential photographer.

Further Details on Survivors

MB210709 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0703 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Komatipoort Oct 21, SAPA — Two of the 10 survivors of Sunday night's air disaster in which Mozambican President Samora Machel was killed are still in intensive care at the hospital in Nelspruit, a spokesman for the Bureau for Information said today.

Giving further details of the injured at the press centre set up in Komatipoort, he said the two Mozambicans were Mr Gido Martinho and Mr Vasco Langa.

The remaining survivors are in a satisfactory condition.

They are Mr Daniel Khuma; Mr Joseph Mashangwe, who had leg injuries; Mr Carlos Jambo, who has a broken arm; Mr Manueal Jairos, who has a broken left leg; Mr Joao Rendesawe, and Mr Armeida Pedro who is suffering from shock.

A ninth survivor, Mr Manuel Fernando, has already returned to Mozambique and the tenth is in the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital in Pretoria.

Pik Botha Discourages Speculation

MB201432 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, the chief of the Air Force, Lieutenant General Dennis Earp, and officials of the Mozambican Government this afternoon visited the area in the eastern Transvaal where President Samora Machel of Mozambique died in a plane crash. The Tupolev 134, with 38 passengers

on board, was on its way from Zambia to Maputo when it crashed near Komatipoort in the eastern Transvaal lowveld.

Mr Botha told our representative at Nelspruit that the Mozambican Government has requested that two aircraft be allowed to land at Komatipoort to take the remains of the victims of the crash back to Mozambique. Mr Botha also said that medical personnel from Mozambique have already arrived at Nelspruit to lend assistance and that the Mozambican Government has asked that their experts be allowed to visit the scene of the crash. Mr Botha pointed out that President P.W. Botha has already indicated that the International Civil Aviation Organization is welcome to participate in the investigation into the crash. The investigation is expected to begin as soon as the Mozambican Government reacts to the composition of the investigating committee.

Mr Botha said the people of Mbusini in KaNgwane had seen the crash and reported it to officials. In answer to a question, Mr Botha said people should not speculate on the cause of the crash.

BBC Interviews Pik Botha

MB201822 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 20 Oct 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It is now clear that President Samora Machel of Mozambique is dead, adding to the problems of the poverty-stricken and civl war-ridden country. He was killed last night when the plane carrying him and other government ministers crashed on the way back from a summit meeting in Lusaka. The plane was on the approach to Maputo airport, crossing South African territory at Komatipoort near the Mozambique border. Well, South Africa's foreign minister, Pik Botha, has been to the scene of the crash. In Komatipoort, Graham Leach asked Mr Botha if it was possible to say what happened.

[Begin recording] [Botha] I do not think it would be appropriate for me to try and establish the facts. That is for the enquiry, the investigation which has already been ordered by the South African Government. I now met today Minister Vieira from Mozambique. We have assisted him in identifying almost all the bodies. There were a number that not even they could identify because they were so badly mutilated. There are also some bodies apparently still locked up in the wreckage of the plane. President Machel's body has been put in a coffin and has just been removed and so were the other senior members of his group.

There has been a statement here by a survivor. I am first going to have a look at it, but I think we must be very careful at this stage to draw any conclusions from any statements.

[Leach] You can't pinpoint anything that might have caused the crash at this stage.

[Botha] No, of course not, and I think it would be very inappropriate for anyone even to endeavor to do such a thing. All I know is what is personally observed here and what you can observe. If you go to the point of impact out there, it is a kilometer from here where the plane first hit the ground. That was just about a few hundred yards from the South Africa-Mozambique border, and it would appear to all of us here that the aircraft was coming from Mozambique territory and hit the ground just across the border.

[Leach] So, it strayed off course, in other words.

[Botha] I can't say. I am not going to make any conclusions whatsoever. [end recording]

Pik Botha Gives News Conference

MB202050 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Report on news conference held at Komatipoort by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha, presented by Riaan van Cruywagen on the "Network" program — recorded]

[Text] [Cruywagen] Mr Pik Botha arrived at Komatipoort late this afternoon and held a news conference, at which he gave more details of the air crash. Nico van Burick was at the Rob Ferreira Hospital when the first of the injured arrived, and he also attended Mr Botha's news conference.

[Begin video recording] [Van Burick] The injured in the crash were brought by helicopter shortly after 0800 this morning to the Rob Ferreira Hospital here at Nelspruit. Among the 10 injured there was a Soviet pilot who was treated at the hospital and thereafter, possibly due to the nature of his injuries, transferred to Pretoria. One of the other injured is in a critical condition while another was able to return to the scene of the accident to assist the police in identifying the bodies. Some of the bodies are still trapped in the wreckage and are now being removed in the presence of Mozambican officials. A tired Mr Pik Botha gave details of the scene and of the dead late this afternoon.

[Botha in English] It is the normal practice as you know, in the case of an aircraft crash or accident: The Department of Transport, that is their usual function, automatically investigates the cause of accidents of this nature. So, from the South African Government's point of view, the minister of transport already early this morning ordered the normal investigation, and on top of it, I have offered today to the Mozambican authorities to include experts from their side, and the state president indicated that he would welcome experts from the International Civil Aviation Organization also to be included in the investigation. I am now awaiting the response of the Mozambique Government. Minister Vieira has returned in the meantime to Maputo. He is due back here this evening, in which case General Coetzee and himself will probably finalize the composition of the investigation team.

[Unidentified reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Botha] Pardon? President Machel's body? On arrival here today our police had already put his body into a coffin. The body was there when we arrived and has in the meantime been taken back to Maputo, together with the bodies of Mr Hunguana, who was assistant to the president, a man we know well from past discussions, together with Professor de Braganca's body. Professor de

Braganca was due to visit me this week. It would have been a very important visit, but he is dead now. And then the deputy minister of foreign affairs, his body has not yet been identified. There are still bodies, apparently within pieces of the wreckage. The police will now, in the presence of the Mozambican Government members, lift those pieces of the wreckage in which there are bodies to take them out and the whole process of removing the bodies to Maputo is at present being carried out and they agreed that the pathologists of South Africa could attend any post-morten examinations in Maputo that might follow.

[Van Burick in Afrikaans] Mr Botha also revealed that the South African Air Force was aware of the movements of the plane and that the flight records had been found and sealed.

[Botha in English] I am informed that our Air Force was aware of all flights, including this one.

[Unidentified reporter] I was just wondering; perhaps it gave any indication of what had gone wrong?

[Botha] You must put that question to General Earp. I am not aware of anything of that nature. According to our information, at a certain stage the flight faded.

[Unidentified reporter] You have no idea of what the cause is?

[Botha] According to the Air Force, this aircraft was in Mozambique's airspace all the time, but for the last few moments when it crashed 200 meters inside South African territory. But, it was in Mozambique's airspace all the time. Boxes which normally record flight details on board the aircraft and conversations have been recovered and sealed in the presence of the Mozambique deputy minister of transport and will of course be handed over to those persons that will investigate this whole tragic event.

[Unidentified reporter, in Afrikaans] Mr Botha, how will the investigation be carried out?

[Botha in Afrikaans] Concerning the investigation, General Coetzee and his policemen will ensure that all materials connected with this wreckage are preserved for the handing over to the investigation team. [end video recording]

Pilot Claims Plane Shot Down

MB210819 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0807 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 21 SAPA — Early evidence suggests bad weather and pilot error are to blame for the aircraft crash on SA soil which killed Mozambican President Samora Machel and at least 28 others, the *Business Day* reported today.

But claims — including those by the Russian pilot — are mounting that the plane was shot down.

The Tupolev 134 pilot claimed from his hospital bed in Nelspruit yesterday that he was shot down.

One of the survivors said there was a "loud noise" just before the plane crashed.

But a top SA Government source said yesterday: "Our guys had the plane on their radar even when it was still over Zimbabwe. It was coming down the border between SA and Mozambique in virtually zero visibility. The pilot apparently mistook the lights of Komatipoort for Maputo, because he told the passengers to buckle up for landing. Then, instead of turning east to Maputo, he turned west into SA airspace. He was low and touched the crest of a hill before crashing."

That theory was supported by aviation sources in Maputo, who said the pilot told air traffic controllers in the capital that he had the runway in sight and was "positioned right-hand down for runway 23 (Maputo's main runway)." Shortly afterwards he reported he "had lost it". The Maputo controllers then told him to carry out instrument landing procedures. His last radio message was that he could not pick up the twin radio beams on which the instrument landing system was based.

Machel's body was taken back to Maputo yesterday. Ten people survived the crash. Among the 29 dead were the minister of transport, Alcantra Santos, and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose Lobo.

Southern African leaders feared that Machel's death would intensify the internal instability in Mozambique. MNR spokesmen indicated they were going to step up the war. As well, it is likely to lead to a leadership struggle between top Frelimo leaders, the newspaper said.

Maputo sources said last night the appointment of Prime Minister Mario Machungo in July meant that there was a natural head of government to take charge until a successor was chosen.

Foreign Minsiter Pik Botha, who flew to the crash site near Komatipoort yesterday morning accompanied by Police Chief Johan Coetzee and Air Force Chief Dennis Earp, said: "The survivor said he heard a noise, the aircraft vibrated, and they crashed. It is not for us to interpret his statement."

SA and Mozambican aviation authorities agreed the plane was far off course and had been flying in extremely bad weather on its way from Zambia to Maputo. Mozambique aircraft flying from Zambia or Mozambique usually fly much further north and come in for landing over the Indian Ocean.

An official said if the plane was in fact shot down, it was more likely the work of Frelimo troops deployed in the region, who did not expect a Mozambique plane in that area.

State President P.W. Botha, obviously sensitive to claims that the plane was shot down, invited the International Civil Aviation Association to participate in the official investigation.

Media people became suspicious yesterday when the security forces completely cordoned off the crash site, but an official said they wanted the wreck to be untouched for the investigation. Two helicopters with Mozambican military and aviation people flew to the site yesterday morning.

An SAAF [South African Air Force] source said yesterday that any investigation would clearly show whether the plane was shot down or not.

Pilot Said Not in Pretoria Hospital
MB210826 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0808 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 21 SAPA — Reports that the Russian pilot, who survived the air crash on Sunday in which Mozambican President Samora Machel died, was in a Pretoria hospital were denied by the chief superintendent.

Dr D. van Rooy of the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital said today no one from the air disaster had been admitted.

"We have also not had any official requests to admit any such persons," he said.

More Details on Crash Revealed
MB210740 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0735 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 21 SAPA — A virtually uninjured survivor walked out of the TU 134 wreck minutes after the crash — which claimed the life of Mozambican President Samora Machel — left debris and mutilated bodies strewn across the countryside, *Business Day* reported today. He walked about a kilometre to notify inhabitants at a nearby KaNgwane village of the disaster.

Minutes before he had heard the announcement that seat belts should be fastened in preparation for a landing at Maputo airbase.

Swaziland air officials heard the pilot saying: "I see the lights of Maputo." It was almost 10 to nine on Sunday night.

Instead of landing in Maputo, the plane crashed into the side of a KaNgwane hill, 180 metres from the SA border with Mozambique. Sections of the craft broke off as the rest of it tumbled over the hill, scattering other bits of metal and human remains several hundred metres around the hill.

The survivor managed to alert the authorities of the ill-fated flight by about 2am. SA police officials then arrived at the scene and by 5am had managed to identify the Mozambican president from his beard, clothing and the gold fillings in his teeth.

Last night search lights were erected around the scene, where Mozambican officials and SA police, including police commissioner, General Johan Coetzee, were still searching for two bodies.

An SA delegation, including Foreign Minister Pik Botha, SA Army and police staff, arrived at the scene around noon. Soon afterwards Mozambican officials arrived in helicopters and spent until late last night at the scene.

Mozambican Deputy Minister of Transport Ruis Lousa, who returned to Maputo via Komatipoort airbase after dark, said he had "no comment".

Linda Ensor reports that seven of the 10 survivors, under police guard in Ward 3 at Nelspruit's Rob Ferreira Hospital, were brought in at 8am yesterday. A hospital source said all had been operated on. Most had fractures and abrasions. One of the injured was taken by helicopter to a Pretoria hospital for treatment.

ANC Letter, Nkomati Memento Found
MB202111 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] We have just received another video of the crash. Clearing-up work is in progress at the site. A special hoist has been sent to the area to raise the wreck in order to determine whether more people died in the crash. The wreck of the aircraft is to be lifted tonight, and it is feared that more bodies will be found underneath it.

Earlier, the body of President Machel was sealed in a coffin and soldiers of the Mozambican Army carried it to a waiting helicopter. Late this afternoon it was flown to Maputo. An envelope commemorating the Nkomati accord was found close to the body of the late president. There was also a letter from the ANC. The post-mortem will be conducted at a Maputo hospital, and a team of South African doctors will also be involved. [passage omitted]

Investigation Must Include Soviets
MB211000 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0947 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Komatipoort Oct 21 SAPA — Although the full-scale investigation into Sunday's air disaster in which President Samora Machel was killed has not yet started, aviation experts were today sifting through the remains of the Russian jet. South African police are guarding the site, pending the start of the official inquiry.

The inquiry has been complicated by the fact that the Russian manufacturers of the aircraft have, according to international law, to take part in the investigation. It is understood final details will be worked out today.

A group of newsmen was flown to the scene today to view the remains of the Tupolev aircraft, scattered over an area of about a kilometre down a mountainside at Mbuzine, some 75km south of Komatipoort. It had disintegrated almost totally after hitting the mountain top and cartwheeling down the slope.

The last two bodies were extricated from the wreckage late last night.

Commentary Examines Mozambique After Machel

MB210523 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The death of President Samora Machel has come at a time when Mozambique is facing the most critical period in her history since being taken into independence by Mr Machel in June 1975. The civil war being waged by the Renamo resistance movement against the Frelimo government is at its fiercest, and it is escalating. Because of this, and because of the strain of 11 exhausting years of war, morale is at a particularly low level in the Armed Forces, which have now lost their commander in chief.

The civil war, Marxist policies, and a cruel and protracted drought have brought widespread devastation to the economic infrastructure and the social fabric of Mozambique. Against this background, the death of President Machel leaves a huge vacuum that will require strong leadership if the already serious political, economic, and security position in the country is not to deteriorate further.

The immediate concern for the Frelimo leadership will be whether Renamo will intensify the conflict, taking advantage of what could well be a shaky transitional period in the corridors of power.

As southern Africa, and the world at Large, anxiously watch developments in Maputo in the critical days and weeks that lie ahead, there must inevitably be concern as to whether the Frelimo leadership will seek to fill the vacuum that has been created, and meet the threat of a possible further escalation of the civil war, by calling for an increase in the already large foreign military force in Mozambique from both communist and African states. An influx of surrogate forces from Cuba would, in particular, gravely aggravate an already seriously de-stabilised situation.

The South African authorities acted expeditiously not only in immediately sending the necessary assistance and arranging for high-level representatives (headed by the minister of foreign affairs) to visit the scene of the tragedy, but also in making arrangements for an inspection by both the Mozambican Government and the !nternational Civil Aviation authorities.

The cordial relations that existed between President Machel and State President P.W. Botha (dating from the Nkomati accord of 1984) and Foreign Minister Pik Botha were, for South Africa, of immeasurable importance in the present period of strained relations between the two countries. Mr Machel was an African leader who — in spite of immense pressures from his peers — had the courage, at Nkomati, to put the interest of his country and his subcontinent above those of political and ideological differences.

PFP Leader Sends Condolences to Mozambique

MB201152 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1136 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town October 20 SAPA — President Samora Machel was "a statesman of stature" whose courage had contributed to the peace of the southern African region, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin said today.

A statement released by Mr Eglin's office said he had sent a message to the Government of Mozambique expressing his "sincere condolences with you and the people of Mozambique on the tragic death of your president."

"I and the members of my party share in your nation's grief, for President Machel was more than a great leader of your people. He was a statesman of stature and by his courage and vision contributed to the peace of this southern African region."

Buthelezi Urges Complete Investigation of Crash

MB202212 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2145 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Durban Oct 20 SAPA — KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi today paid tribute to President Samora Machel of Mozambique, who was killed in a plane crash last night. He also called for a full international inquiry into the cause of the air crash. "I was very deeply shocked to hear of the tragic death of President Samora Machel. I saw him as a son of Africa and a great leader. I'd always anticipated that his leadership and the final victory of Frelimo would have lasting benefits for Mozambique, South Africa and the whole of southern Africa. South Africa should participate in an international inquiry and every possible facility should be provided for the investigation," he said.

Pik Botha Asks Protection for Employees in Zimbabwe

MB211011 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 1001 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 21 SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has sent an urgent message to his Zimbabwean counterpart urging him to provide adequate protection for the staff and premises of the South African trade mission and South African Airways offices attacked by "unruly elements" in Harare today.

His statement read:

"Mr Minister, I have just been informed that the office of the South African trade representative in Harare is being attacked by unruly elements and that the office of the South African Airways has been set alight.

"I urgently appeal to your government to take immediate steps to ensure the safety of the staff and to provide adequate protection of the premises.

"Please accept, Mr Minister, the assurance of my highest consideration."

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said latest reports were that the situation following the anti-South African demonstration in Harare was "under control." "We will keep track of the situation," he added.

Limpet Mines Cause Volksrust Blasts; No Injuries

MB210528 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0524 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 21 SAPA — An explosion rocked Volksrust at about 10.15pm last night and was followed by another explosion at about 2pm this morning.

The Bureau for Information said no-one was injured in the two blasts.

The first blast was caused by a limpet mine, the origin of which was unknown at this stage. The mine had been planted among rubbish behind the BKB Building and damaged some windows and water pipes, the bureau said. The second blast, believed to have been caused by a limpet mine, exploded at the Evette Building.

The bureau said the extent of damage at this stage was not known, and no further particulars were available at this stage. Earlier SAPA reported that the first blast had hit the Volkskas Building, shattering glass.

GM To Be Taken Over by Local Business Group

MB210601 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] General Motors S.A. [South Africa] will continue to operate in Port Elizabeth, thanks to a group of businessmen who have decided to take over its interests. An announcement to this effect has been made at a news conference in Johannesburg by the managing director of General Motors in South Africa, Mr Bob White. It followed an earlier announcement by the chairman of General Motors in the United States, Mr Roger Smith, that the company intended to pull out of South Africa.

Mr Smith said that combination of political and economic factors had forced the company to withdraw its interests. At this stage it is not known which businessmen would be acquiring the interests of General Motors in South Africa. But Mr White says it is not a big conglomerate or company, as was rumored earlier. He said they were all local businessmen and included some well known in the motor trade.

Transfer to the new management will take place before the beginning of next year. Mr White said it was not likely that any employees would be dismissed. The new management is expected to maintain the existing relationship between General Motors and the employees trade unions.

Dutch Reformed Church Opens Membership to All Races

MB210910 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0839 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town Oct 21 SAPA — The NG Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church] General Synod today decided to open its membership to all races. With an overwhelming majority, the synod voted for a recommendation by a commission which revised the church's race policy to declare membership of the church open.

The decision came after a 75-minute debate in which a number of amendments attempted to scrap the commission's recommendation or alter it in such a way that church councils of individual congregations could after "careful investigation" refuse admission. The decision also followed a lengthy debate last night in which a minority report recommended the church council option.

This morning, the Rev Stoffel Colyn, a police chaplain, moved an amendment to the majority recommendation to introduce the rejected authority of the church council. "We will be fooling ourselves if we want to pretend that everyone is happy about last night's decisions," he said. His amendment would remove the fear from the hearts of many if the church council was allowed to ensure that applications were "thoroughly investigated."

A former head of the security police, a General Visser, in his capacity as an elder, said that integration was now an accomplished fact in the church, and there were thousands of members who were not going to be satisfied with the synod's decision. The appeal for freedom of thought in the church had been realised and was going to bring about the church's collapse, he said. He did not know what the precise action against this integration would be, but it could possibly lead to a breakaway. "The cause (of the split) will be this unification which is going to bring about a split at the other end and the church will have only itself to blame," he said.

The moderator, Professor Johan Heyns, then asked members to keep in mind that they were dealing with the church of Jesus Christ and should not draw parallels outside, but only ask themselves how things stood within the church.

Professor Pieter Potgieter of the theological faculty of Bloemfontein University said the debate was the most crucial issue addressed since discussions on "church and society" started yesterday morning. "The question is what are we saying to the members of our sister churches with this decision? We are saying we want to treat you just as we treat any other person. We are saying that the NG Kerk does not want and will not tolerate race discrimination," he said. "We are also saying it is our church, but if someone wants to be with us, how can we say he may not be here."

The debate on the policy document continues and must face another crucial issue in terms of minority recommendation that it confess to the world that apartheid is a sin.

Soweto Female Activist Killed By Mob

MB200837 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0610 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Johannesburg Oct 20 SAPA — Masabata Loate, one of Soweto's most famous student leaders in the 1976 schools uprisings and one of the few women to be imprisoned for treason, was hacked to death by a mob near her home in Orlando West. Miss Loate, a former beauty queen, was disfigured beyond recognition when thugs clubbed her with an axe, breaking several limbs, in the attack on Friday night. She was stabbed many times in the body.

Members of her family say she put up a determined single-handed battle to ward off her 21 assailants, and it took a long time for them to subdue and eventually kill her. Her mother, Mrs Maria Loate, said: "Masabata, an unarmed and defenceless woman, was killed by an all-male mob. But she put up a tough battle before they overcame her. [passage omitted]

Mrs Loate believes her daughter was killed by people she knew, and her death was possibly linked to her belief in orderly resistance to apartheid. Her daughter "totally abhorred the necklace executions taking place in the townships, and always voiced her opposition to the wanton stoning of cars and the burning of homes."

Miss Loate was released from prison a few months ago after her five-year conviction for offences related to state security. She would have celebrated her 29th birthday today. [passage omitted]

P.W. Botha Addresses Greek Community Banquet

MB210555 Johannesburg Doemstic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has appealed to the Hellenic community in South Africa to use their influence to convince the Greek Government and the people of the country of the progress being made with the expansion of democracy in South Africa. Mr Botha also expressed his appreciation of the loyalty of the Greek community in South Africa at a banquet in Johannesburg in honor of the presidential couple arranged by the Federation of Hellenic Communities.

The banquet was also attended by several other cabinet members.

WEEKLY MAIL 17-23 Oct 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB180709 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 17-23 Oct 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] **1986 Detentions**

At least 23,000 people have been detained under South Africa's security and emergency laws this year, according to the Detainees' Parents Support Committee [DPSC]. The DPSC estimates that by the end of September, 20,000 people had been detained under the current emergency regulations. A further 631 people were detained between January and March under the previous emergency regulations. In addition 232 people were detained under the security legislation of the "independent homelands" and 2,170 people are known to have been detained under the Internal Security Act (ISA), although the DPSC stressed that this figure was a conservative estimate, and the real number of ISA detentions could be over 2,800 — bringing the total number of detentions this year to between 23,033 and about 23,700.

The daily average of detentions this year has been 84.36, compared with a daily average of 3.14 in 1984, according to DPSC figures.

Fate of Security Detainees

The 181 known security legislation detainees still being held on September 30, 1986 were detained in the following periods: July — December 1985 (6); January 1986 (5); February 1986 (7); March 1986 (3); April 1986 (17); May 1986 (21); June 1986 (44); July 1986 (57); August 1986 (10); September 1986 (11).

Ninety-four of these detainees were being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act; two under Section 31 of the ISA; 42 under the Transkei Public Security Act; 28 under the Ciskei National Security Act; two under the Venda Terrorism Act and 13 under unknown legislation.

They came from the following areas: PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging](42); Transvaal country (7); Eastern Cape (3); Western Cape (29); Natal (23); OFS [Organge Free State] (3); Transkei (42); Ciskei (28); Venda (2); unknown (2).

Detention Deaths

At least 80 people have died while in detention or in police custody for alleged political offences since 1963, according to DPSC figures. According to the DPSC there have been 62 deaths in security detention since 1963 and at least a further 18 have died in police custody over the last two years. Half of these occurred within the first five days in detention or custody — 23 within the first day. Others have died within days or hours of their release.

A DPSC worker, Mbuyisela Songelwa, died in detention in East London on October 5. He had been held for over ten months and allegedly died of an asthma attack. He was the third person to die in security detention this year. In April Peter Nchabeleng, 59, Northern Transvaal United Democratic Front president, and Lucky Kutumela, a member of the Media Workers' Association of SA (Mwasa), died in detention in Lebowa. Last year a total of 13 people died in police custody.

Bureaucracy

According to figures released by the Central Statistical Services, the number of people employed by the central government increased by 4.4 percent between June 1985 and June this year.

In June this year the central government employed 397,227 people (152,650 of them white) — 17,289 more than last year.

The total salary payout in the first quarter of the financial year (April to June) increased by 16.8 percent compared with the same period last year. The salary payout for the three months to the end of June this year was R1,356-billion — R22,353-million more than for the same period last year. By the end of the financial year the central government's salary bill is expected to be nearly R6-billion (including the 13th cheque).

There were 265,355 people employed by the provincial administrations at the end of June this year — 7,096 more than last year.

Prisoner of Conscience

Lisa Seftel, 27, Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee [Joadac] general secretary, was detained under the emergency regulations on August 26, and is still being held.

Seftel's father, Prof Harry Seftel, and her mother, Dr Effie Schultz, are both vocal opponents of apartheid. After matriculating in 1976 she studied for a year in the United States. She became active in student politics immediately on registering at Wits University in 1977 and served three terms on the Wits Students' Representative Council. In 1980 she was elected Projects Officer for the National Union of SA Students (Nusas). In 1982, while completing an honours degree in industrial sociology, she worked for the Labour Resource Centre, which later became the Community Education and Information Centre.

Seftel was one of the founder members of Jodac in 1983 and since 1984 has been its general secretary. She is one of 20 Jodac members to have been detained under the emergency regulations — five of whom are still being held.

She has served on the United Democratic Front [UDF] regional general council and the UDF Johannesburg area committee. She is also an executive member of the Jews for Social Justice and played a central role in the Concerned Citizens movement. At the time of her detention she was employed as a legal researcher for the Delmas treason trial.

Banned Books

There were no new banned books, publications or objects last week.

Tourism

Between January and May this year 262,103 foreign visitors came to South Africa, while 290,218 South Africans visited foreign countries — a net loss of 28,115.

Liquidations and Sequestrations

An average of 332 people were sequestrated every month this year, compared with an average of 268 last year, according to the credit and business information company, Dun and Bradstreet. The monthly average of liquidations this year is 231 compared with 255 last year.

Post Office Apartheid

Although apartheid partitions were officially eliminated 10 years ago, in March last year 20 percent of South Africa's post offices were still racially segregated, the minister of communications, Dr Lapa Munnik, said in Parliament.

Guerrilla Attacks

According to the minister of law and order, Louis le Grange, between January 1 and September 14 this year there were 170 "incidents of terrorism by the SA Communist Party/African National Congress alliance", compared to 136 for the whole of last year and 44 in 1984. These included, among other, 17 land mine, 55 hand grenade and 47 limpet mine explosions. Le Grange said that as a result of Security Force actions, this year 80 "terrorists" were arrested and 45 killed.

According to the Institute for Strategic Studies at Pretoria University, there were a total of 556 incidents of "terrorism and sabotage" between 1976 and August this year. The Institute divided these attacks into the following categories: "murder and attempted murder on police" (126); "murder and attempted murder on civilians" (136); sabotage attacks on government buildings (64); attacks on railway installations (59); attacks on power installations (57); attacks on business property (36). It noted, among other things, that over the last two years, 27.84 percent of the attacks over the last two years had been on policemen, compared to 11.95 percent in the two previous years. Since 1976, 57 percent of all attacks had been sabotage-related, it said.

The geographical distribution of the attacks was as follows, according to the Institute: PWV area (212); Natal (148); rest of Transvaal (77); eastern Cape (54); northern Cape (48); Free State (26); Walvis Bay (1). The Institute also noted that in the 24 months prior to September 1984, seven of the attacks involved hand grenades. This has risen to 122 during the past 24 moths. More than 55 arms caches have been discovered in the past 14 months, with a total arms value of R793,387. Since 1976, 428 "alleged terrorists" have been captured or killed — 42.28 percent over the last two years, the Institute said.

Information Bureau Releases 21 Oct Unrest Report

MB210956 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0945 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 21 SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's daily unrest report:

"Unrest report for the period 06h00 (20/10/86) to 06h00 (21/10/86).

"Two explosions believed to have been caused by limpet mines occurred in Volksrust. The first explosion occurred at 22h15 behind the BKB Building, causing slight damage to windows and water pipes. The explosive devise was apparently hidden in rubbish behind the building. The second explosion which caused extensive damage, occurred at 02h00 on the corner of Vrede and Louis Trichardt Streets (the Evette Building). No one was injured in any of these explosions. Police investigations into both inci-

dents are continuing.

"Only a few unrest related incidents were reported during the above period. The majority of these consisted of stone-throwing and damage by fire. In the latter cases, considerable damage was caused in some instances. In only one incident in Soweto, for example, where some 300 people set two buses and a private vehicle alight, damage exceeded R300,000.

"In Mohalkeng (west Rand) a delivery van was set alight, and in Kathlehong a group of around 200 persons caused extensive damage when they set fire to the Funana High School."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB200615 [Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES on Mozambique

Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 19 October says in a page 30 editorial that "the temptation in some quarters to put the boot squarely into the disintegrating form of what was once a country named Mozambique and a government called Frelimo" must be resisted. The only hope for Mozambique, and for the rest of the region, is for Frelimo and Renamo to "bow to the overwhelming futility of the war, begin talking and lay the groundwork for the economic 're-colonisation' of the territory by the tens of thousands of Portuguese-Africans only too keen to return. And Pretoria must accept the role of helping to reconstitute a united Mozambique, thereby forswearing any short-term, tactical temptations to destroy what is left of that pitiable place."

Pakendorf on Countersanctions

In his "Another Voice" column on the same page, Harald Pakendorf also discusses the deteriorating situation in Mozambique and South Africa's reaction to world pressure and sanctions. While "anger at what the world is doing" and "an attempt to hit back at whoever comes within hitting distance" are understandable, short-term reactions, "in the long term, one would hope that cooler heads will prevail, working on the old truism that an army is at its best when it threatens and is not used, and neighbours safest when they are really close to you. It is when you retaliate that you invite retaliations against you; when you close trade routes, you invite others to begin to step in — and, in the long run, you lose. May our policy planners have no emotion, cool heads and think of tomorrow despite the instinct to let today's reaction lead them."

PFP Needs ANC Cooperation

In another column on the same page, Paul Malherbe, a former Progressive Federal Party (PFP) Parliamentary candidate, writes that "if there is to be peaceful change in South Africa, the PFP will have to take the initiative" and offer South Africa "the hope of a real alternative to both sanctions and violence." In order to achieve this, the PFP needs to secure "black co-operation, including that of the ANC." "The PFP should ask the ANC for this one chance to demonstrate that non-violent change is possible, and to help persuade the white electorate," the ANC must promise to suspend violence at least until the results of a general election are known and to observe a 10-year moratorium on implementing nationalization, "during which it would jointly study the full ramifications with the PFP." This kind of cooperation from the ANC would enable the PFP "to head up a rainbow alliance of all opposition groups (other than the rightwing fringe), all of whom would be committed to a change of government. It could with justification point to the suspension of violence (and probably sanctions as well) as evidence of its standing with blacks and it could claim credit for the return of business confidence and consequent prosperity."

SUNDAY STAR: Whites 'Indispensable'

On page 11 John D'Oliveira writes in his "Cross Purposes" column in Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 19 October that he agrees with Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis' statement that "the whites' greatest asset is the fact that they are indispensable — and that they will continue to be indispensable for many generations to come." D'Oliveira asks why whites encourage a confrontation which could seriously damage the South African economy and reduce the value of white expertise. He says: "Those whites who are confident that they deserve their privileged position on merit should have very little to fear (in the long term), even though the initial majority rule ride may be a little rough. But is there an alternative? It is becoming increasingly obvious that our only choice is between increased confrontation (which will only serve to strengthen the radicals who want to destroy the current system utterly and thus render the whites eminently dispensable) and between a relatively quick accomodation."

RSA Politics of 'Destabilization'

A page 14 editorial says "it seems as if the hard men now at Pretoria's helm have deliberately decided, in keeping with their defiant stance towards the world, that it is no longer worth the candle preserving the fiction of peaceful co-operation with Mozambique." The paper believes it suits the South Africans to keep Mozambique in a state of "acute chronic instability." "The policy of destabilisation has served South Africa pretty well in the past, they believe; a cynical conclusion, but then we live in cynical times. However, the conclusion is dangerous," since government "belligerence and intransigence" is progressively alienating major foreign investors like Shell. "It is a clear sign that it has lost its cool and is no longer governing sensibly."

White Interests Threaten Indaba Consensus

Harvey Tyson writes on page 14 of *The Sunday Star* on the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba which is "90 percent of the way to its goal" but faces some "hurdles" which "could prove insurmountable." Tyson says that some people believe the "proposed single democratic federal state will be unsaleable to white voters unless there are built-in group (ie ethnic/racial) guarantees." On the other hand, the vast majority of the delegates believe that "if race is allowed to be a factor in the proposed 'KwaNatal' the constitution will not only be unsaleable, the whole project will sink without trace." Tyson also points out that there seems to be a " 'white problem'." The white politicians distrust each other and "each claims the other parties are seeking surreptitiously to exploit the situation." It appears that some of the white interests present the "main threat to consensus." In spite of this, Tyson says that the Indaba remains " 'the only show in town' so far as negotiated settlement is concerned."

RSA Not Important Issue Abroad

John Spira writes on the same page that "while South Africa has been widely featured in the overseas media in recent months, the country and its problems are far from being an important issue abroad." Spira says the British are "far from antagonistic" towards South Africa and are concerned over what they perceive as "rapidly increasing violence but, in general, the apartheid issue is not one about which they feel strongly." He further says that the widespread coverage given to South Africa in the overseas press has been "grossly disproportionate to the interest shown in the issue by the majority of the people at which the campaign has been aimed."

Involvement in Mozambique War

On page 15 political correspondent David Breier writes that South Africa "risks being sucked into a dirty, expensive, debilitating no-win Vietnam-style war in Mozambique to prop up a Renamo Government which could take over if Frelimo fell." It would also "drain the South African economy struggling to emerge from a crippling recession." Leon Kok, director of programmes at the SA Institute of Internatinal Affairs, warns that the Mozambican situation could "draw the Eastern bloc, including the Soviet Union and the Cubans, into military intervention on the side of Frelimo." Kok says this would "internationalise the region bringing in more interest groups to destabilise Southern Africa. This would make any peaceful solution even more remote."

Communism in ANC

Peter Sullivan comments in his "Sullivan on Sunday" column on page 15 of the "Review" section on the U.S. decision to examine the links between the ANC and communism. One ANC executive says that " 'it has never been our policy to turn the ANC into a communist organisation' " but " 'you don't have to be a doctrinaire Marxist or communist to support the concept that there ought to be a redistribution of wealth, so both the ANC and the communist party stand for a redistribution of wealth. So our immediate economic objectives do not differ.' " He also says that once the ANC achieved power it wold "try to influence the leadership of the newly liberated country to set communist rather than capitalist guidelines."

VADERLAND: Mozambique Picks Fruits of Violence

A page 18 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 16 October says that the Mozambique Machel government is "reaping what it has sown." The editorial points out that Machel treated the Nkomati accord with contempt by its deliberately interpreting reconciliation attempts by South Africa as aid given to Renamo and by sheltering ANC tyrants. "Now it is picking the fruits of its own violence."

BEELD: Time For 'Vision'

Willie Kuhn writes in his "Political Image" column on page 10 of Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 17 Oct on page 10 that "for some people it may sound esoteric to talk of visions when there is chaos, economic decline and political uncertainty, but that is precisely the time to have a dream like Martin Luther King did." Kuhn is referring to State President P.W. Botha's statement at the signing of the Nkomati accord, that he had a vision. However, it now seems that it is one of those visions which "decay in the sun and dust of Africa." Nevertheless, Kuhn believes that a vision that is put into words often enough can create its own momentum and expectations. He believes that perhaps the "spirit of the Nkomati may have lasted longer had both President Botha and President Machel met yearly to reaffirm their winged words."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda To Call Meeting in Light of Machel Death

MB201853 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda expressed deep shock and grief at the tragic death of Mozambican President Samora Machel. Speaking on arrival at Lusaka International Airport Dr Kaunda said he will call a meeting of all those involved. He could not say much of the death until he got details of the tragedy. Dr Kaunda was returning from Kabasa Bay.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Returns; Paper Blames RSA for Machel Death

MB210729 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0721 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Harare Oct 21 SAPA — The Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, arrived back in Harare today to deal with the crisis resulting from the death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique. Mr Mugabe last night cut short a private visit to Britain following the aircraft crash which killed his closest ally.

Mozambique was recently reported to have asked for reinforcement of the large Zimbabwe force defending strategic areas of central Mozambique, and the Renamo rebels yesterday threatened to step up their current offensive in the light of President Machel's death.

Zimbabwe's state-controlled news media today give prominence to suggestions that President Machel was deliberately assassinated. "The most likely cause of the crash remains a direct South African attack on the presidential plane," said an editorial in the main national daily newspaper, *The Herald*. "But even in the unlikely event of Pretoria having no hand in the tragedy, President Machel is a casualty of apartheid as surely as if his plane had been hit by South African missiles, shells or bullets.

"The Mozambican leader ... had become an increasingly sharp and painful thorn in South Africa's side," said *The Herald*, drawing attention to the recent threat by the South African minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, to "act accordingly" if the African National Congress launched attacks from Mozambique.

The Herald headlined a report from Copenhagen in which an ANC spokesman accused South Africa of killing the president.

The Herald drew attention to the "unique" relationship between President Machel and Mr Mugabe, and the crucial role the

Mozambican leader played in bringing the latter to power during the 1972-80 Rhodesian war. President Machel gave Mr Mugabe's ZANLA guerrillas bases along his 700km border, closed Rhodesia's trade routes to the ports of Beira and Maputo, and refused to recognise Bishop Abel Muzorewa's 1978 compromise settlement with Mr Ian Smith. "Without this assistance the independence of ths country would have been a different story," said *The Herald*.

"The tragedy in which Cromade Machel and some members of his government perished comes after persistent reports that the Mozambique leader had been singled out by the South Africans for assassination," it added. "President Machel's death is bound to increase tension and nothing would please Pretoria more than the excuse to step up cross-border hostilities."

The Zimbabwean state president, the Rev Canaan Banana, noted in the message of sympathy that President Machel had died at a time he was "resisting the forces of imperialism."

A period of offical mourning is expected to be announced here today and flags are already flying at half-mast.

Mob Reportedly Assaults Whites, Attacks SAA Offices

MB210831 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0825 GMT 21 Oct 86

[By Michael Hartnack]

[Text] Harare Oct 21 SAPA — A mob of several thousand Zimbabweans, demonstrating over the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel, rampaged through central Harare today, wrecking the offices of SA Airways [SAA] and assaulting whites at random.

Employees in the SAA offices in Union Avenue were injured by flying glass but their condition is not known. Several journalists were among the whites assaulted.

The mob, apparently led by University of Zimbabwe students ignored attempts by officials of Mr Robert Mugabe's ZANU-PF Party to restrain them, but the crowd was brought under control by armed police with dogs who soon arrived on the scene.

The demonstrators carried placards reading: "Death to Botha," "Death to Banda" and "Samora Machel we will avenge you."

Umtata Radio Report

MB210935 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Thousands of young Zimbabweans have gone on the rampage through the streets of central Harare. They have attacked buildings associated with South Africa in a demonstration expressing anger at what the militants see as South African involvement in the plane crash that killed Mozambican President Samora Machel. More from Howard Barrell in Harare:

A few moments ago truckloads of heavily armed troops moved into the center of the Zimbabwean capital. Teargas canisters are being fired to disperse angry crowds of young Zimbabwean militants. The offices of both South African Airways and Air Malawi have been ransacked and gutted by fire. Crowds have also attacked the South African Trade Mission and the Malawi High Commission, pelting bricks and stones at windows. Several whites have been attacked.

Today's violence and rage is the worst in central Harare since the bombing of the ruling ZANU-PF Party's headquarters 5 years ago, an act for which South African agents were also held responsible. Today's angry crowd is now gathering near Prime Minister Mugabe's offices near the Parliament building.

Harare Reports Rioting

MB211028 Harare Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Students from the University of Zimbabwe have demonstrated to show their disgust about the death of the Mozambican president, Comrade Samora Machel. Police were called in to quell the demonstration which erupted into violence. The demonstration started at the university campus this morning. The students marched down Second Street carrying placards some of which read: Blood for blood — call up now. When they reached the Malawian Embassy the demonstrators broke the embassy windows, bruned the Malawian flag as well as the portrait of the Malawian president, Kamuzu Banda. The students also burned the offices of the South African Airways in Union Avenue.

Meanwhile, the minister of cooperative development, Comrade Maurice Nyagumbo, is appealing to everyone to stay calm until further directives from the government. Comrade Nyagumbo said people should not take the law into their hands. He was responding to this morning's incidents of violence.

Government Sends Condolences to Mozambique

MB201854 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The Government of Zimbabwe has sent a message of condolence to the family of Comrade Machel, the people and Government of Mozambique. In the message the acting prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, expresses his profound sense of shock over the tragedy which resulted in the cruel and untimely death of Comrade Machel. Comrade Muzenda described Comrade Machel as a gallant fighter for the emancipation of the people of Mozambique, and indeed, of the entire African Continent. He said that grief of Zimbabwe is made all the (?harder) to bear by the fact that many other high level Mozambican officials also died together with the president in the tragedy. Comrade Muzenda said Comrade Samora Machel was imbued with a most admirable and exemplary qualities of leadership and was also an indefatigable fighter for his people, a champion of the oppressed, and an ardent advocate of justice and freedom. The acting prime minister added taht Zimbabwe pays homage to this illustrious son of Africa, and at the time calls on all the (?fraternal) people of Mozambique to continue the wide-

ranging struggle that Comrade Machel led for efficiency.

Banana Expresses Sorrow at Death of Machel
MB202104 Harare Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] In another message of condolence, the president, Comrade Canaan Banana, has expressed deep shock and profound sorrow over the death of Comrade Machel. The president said Comrade Machel was an illustrious son of Africa. His vision of freedon was a dynamizing source of inspiration not only to his people but also to all Zimbabweans and other revolutionaries in their struggle for liberation, national independence, and social justice.

Comrade Banana added that Comrade Machel's untimely death while returning from a mission of peace has come at a time when he was resisting imperialism and its agents, who are intensifying their acts of aggression against the heroic Mozambican people. The president also said that it is the solemn duty of us all to pick up Comrade Machel's spear and continue the struggle against the forces of reaction until the achievement of his vision of a South Africa free of imperialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, and all other forms of exploitation, and racism.

Minister Says ZANU-ZAPU Talks at Advanced Stage
MB200930 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, says now that unity talks between the ruling party, ZANU-PF, and ZAPU have reached an advanced stage, people in Matebeleland must cooperate with security forces to flush out bandits. Comrade Shamuyarira made the statement when addressing a rally at (Makone) Business Center in the (Labusi) District yesterday. The minister assures his audience that the government would continue to provide adequate security so that the bandit menace is done away with.

Comrade Shamuyarira urged the people to work together to establish peace so that speedy development could take place. He urged government officials to attend rallies in their areas in order to answer questions and so understand the problems affecting people in those areas. Comrade Shamuyarira said ZANU-PF has (?three) important things in its policy with regard to making the youth good citizens. These, he said, were providing them with military training to defend the country against external aggression [word indistinct] by South Africa and the building up of a cadre that will implement the party's socialist policies. This policy, Comrade Shamuyarira said, would mold a youth that would respect its elders and also be useful to the nation.